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A FEW HENS

THE POULTRY PAPER FOR BEGINNERS.

VOL. 5.

BOSTON, MASS., DEC. 15, 1901.

NO. 6.

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A FEW HENS, Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

EDITORIAL HINTS.

Xmas!
Be merry.
Be original.
Plan for 1902.
Holiday trade.
Goodbye, 1901.
Winter is here.
Mean business.
Christmas gifts.
Feed for results.
Snow is in order.
"Blues" are fatal.
Enjoy the holidays.
Keep the hens busy.
Make 1902 a success.
How is the egg crop?
Is the plant growing?
Pluck and energy win.
"Begin low—go slow."
Give us the egg record.
Resolution time is here.
Going to try trap nests?
What were your profits?
Have we kept the faith?
Lock the coops at night.
Provide for bad weather.
Figure up 1901 accounts.
May have a hard Winter.
Do you know the drones?
Renew your subscription.
Close the poultry account.
Are the fowls comfortable?
The pullets should be laying.
Are you prepared for Winter?
Well-managed means success.

Experimental Farm Notes.

Improvement in Annual Egg Record of 140 Hens and Pullets—Preparing for Winter—General Notes and Comments.

In 1899 we began experimenting with 140 pullets, as follows:

Five pens (70 head) of Light Brahmas.

Three pens (42 head) of White Wyandottes.

One pen (14 head) Rhode Island Reds.

One pen (14 head) White Plymouth Rocks.

These pullets were selected at random, without regard to the egg record of their parents.

During the year 1899, these pullets laid 9,808 eggs, or an average of a fraction over 70 eggs per head. These pullets laid in trap nests, the individual records of which we gave monthly in our paper. During 1900, these same birds—as yearling hens—laid 13,702 eggs, a gain of 3,894 eggs, and an average of a fraction over 98 eggs per hen.

For 1901 we are using the two-year-olds that gave the best records last year, and pullets hatched from their eggs, about half and half, and up to date of November 15th, we have 11,789 eggs, with a month and a half to complete the year. At the rate they are laying now, this year will be a gain of last year by several hundred. The complete record we hope to publish in our February issue.

Following is a table for each month:

	1899.	1900.	1901.
January,	641.....	588.....	732
February,	604.....	948.....	934
March,	1836.....	1881.....	2047
April,	1763.....	2189.....	1795
May,	1369.....	1939.....	1584
June,	1033.....	1621.....	1089
July,	896.....	1785.....	975
August,	720.....	1295.....	733
September,	426.....	599.....	470
October,	189.....	102.....	332
November,	94.....	155.....	99
December,	237.....	590.....	
Totals,	9,808	13,702	11,789

Now, this proves that the hen's usefulness is not confined to the pullet age. But it must not be forgotten that we selected our pullets at random. Next year we will make tests with pullets hatched from our best record hens, using the same number as in 1899, and will then make comparisons.

The improvement this year we lay to the fact that we used our best layers and their pullets, an advantage which the trap nest gave us. While we do not give these records as anything remarkable, we publish them to show that by careful selection we may gradually improve the laying condition of our stock.

In order to control a large amount of stock the coming season, we will keep on A FEW HENS Experimental Farm, the following:

One pen Light Brahma pullets.

One pen Barred Plymouth Rock pullets.

Three pens White Wyandotte hens.

One pen of miscellaneous, containing representatives of White and Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Buff Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. This pen is to be used for special experiments.

Besides the above, we have arranged with a number of farms to raise the following stock for us:

Light Brahmas, two farms.

White Wyandottes, four farms.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, three farms.

White Leghorns, one farm.

White Plymouth Rocks, three farms.

Rhode Island Reds, one farm.

This will give us a chance to handle considerable stock, and as the strains of the different breeds on these farms and on our home place will be the same, it gives us even a better advantage than if we had them all on one territory.

We are prepared for Winter. During November we put back the window glass in the houses, began littering the scratching shed, repaired the roofs and buildings generally, arranged the curtains for the scratching sheds, got the cooker, bone cutter and root cutter in order, brushed up the incubators and brooders, laid in a supply of wood, roots, oil, etc. Although the weather here in South Jersey has not as yet given us any taste of Winter, we still are ready for it. It is seldom that we have any real Winter weather until after the holidays, but some years there are exceptions.

As soon as November 1st reaches us we begin our Winter chores. That is, each night we empty the drinking foun-

tains, alternate male birds in the breeding pens, litter the scratching sheds, start the cooker and feed cooked clover hay and vegetables, feed three times a day, and many other matters which we do not bother with during the Summer. Each season has its peculiar duties to perform, and we always aim to keep up with them. Each farm has its special duties, owing to the manner of construction, mode of operation, object, etc.

* *

The price of eggs in this section has kept up very well. The highest price we received for the month of October was 24 cents; lowest, 23 cents; average, 23 1-2 cents.

* *

Feed is high, but if prices for eggs keep up, we can well afford to pay higher prices for feed. We believe in giving the best regardless of price. To our way of thinking, the biggest mistake is to feed food not calculated to make eggs just because the price of the proper article is high.

Eggs and Egg Farming.

The Way to Fight the Cold Storage Eggs is to Get the Hens Down to Good Work—Then Guarantee Your Eggs as Strictly Fresh—Worth Will Win Every Time.

Good prices.

Don't forget the scratching litter.

The fresh article is always in demand.

Eggs sold by weight would be rough on pullet eggs.

The pullet eggs are small, but they count by the dozen just the same.

Overcrowding cripples egg production. We said this before, but you may have forgotten it.

Eggs compared with wheat flour contain about the same amount of protein, ten times the fat, and half the fuel value.

Wallace Farmer says you could not find poorer employment than trying to get Winter eggs from hens over three years old.

No egg enters into commercial life as does that of the hen. Next to hens' eggs are those of the ducks, turkey, goose and guinea.

Eggs are eaten in all the countries of the habitable globe, and are prepared in more various ways than almost any other of the human foods.

There is an almost endless variety of eggs, but the market quotations refer exclusively to eggs of domestic fowls, and almost altogether to hens' eggs.

The best flavored eggs come from feeding the hen with carbonaceous foods, the poorest from highly nitrogenous. Grains and clover yield the best flavor.

Reports from Chicago state that local packers are believed to be cornering the egg market, and now have 500,000 cases in cold storage. The combination expects, it is said, to have the market completely under its control before the middle of January.

Profitable poultry keeping, when egg production is a chief element of value, says the Iowa *Homestead*, depends for the most part upon such manage-

ment of the flock as will secure an abundance of eggs during the season when prices are highest.

Eggs contain four per cent less protein, and six per cent less fat than sirloin steak; half as much protein and one-third as much fat as cream cheese; twice as much protein and ten times as much fat as oysters; fuel value, about two-thirds that of beef and one-third that of rich cheese.

The lazy, idle hen is of no earthly use but to sit about and eat and grow fat. If she will not work she will not lay; if she will not lay her life should end and her fat carcass grace the table, says the *Feather*. You can always rest assured that the indolent hen is a non-producer; soon she becomes too fat to lay and too tough to eat.

Dr. S. L. Roberts, in *Poultry Monthly*, says: "It is energetically maintained by many that the ova of different breeds of the domestic hen vary in nutritive as well as flavor qualities. Chemists who have made analysis of eggs under auspices of poultry associations do not find this to be true. They find that the dark-shelled product—eggs from the incubating breeds—have practically the same compositions as have the white-shelled, or non-incubating breeds."

Texas *Farm and Ranch* says: "The 200-egg hen may exist as an individual, but not as a flock, nor as a breed or strain. The only way to secure so many eggs as the output of a flock or the habit of a strain, is to do it with a pencil and sheet of paper; then it becomes easy. We do not mean that the 200-egg strain is an impossibility, for we do believe that this end will be accomplished; but it will be done by breeding especially for that purpose, with little reference to Standard points."

Dr. John Morris told the Medical Society of Maryland that while eggs in cold storage do not become over ripe in the regulation way, they are invaded by a peculiar fungous growth, which can only be detected by the microscope, though it may be recognized by the taste if one is used to eating only fresh eggs. It appears like specks of mold on the yolk and the membrane lining the shell, and in this condition the egg is unwholesome food, and sure to lead to serious ailments in persons of a delicate constitution, or with weakened digestion.

The composition of the ova from domestic fowls does not differ greatly, says Dr. S. L. Roberts, in *Poultry Monthly*. Those of the hen and turkey contain a little more water and a trifle less fat than those of the duck, goose and guinea. The product of the hen contains 74 per cent of water; in the others named, it is three to five per cent of fat; duck, goose and turkey, twelve per cent. Of the protein element the hen's egg contains twelve per cent; duck, the same; goose, turkey and guinea one and two per cent more. In fuel value, the hen's egg represents 720 calories per pound; duck, 860; goose, 865; guinea, 755.

Mr. A. C. True, director of United States experiment stations, gives the following interesting data on the food value

of eggs as compared with meat: "For food purposes hens' eggs are most common, although the eggs of ducks, geese and guinea fowls are used to a greater or less extent. More rarely turkey eggs are eaten, but they are generally of greater value for hatching. Judged by available statistics, eggs compare favorably with the more common animal foods, and it is shown that the high food value of eggs is appreciated, and that they constitute one of the very important articles of diet in the American household. In many of the dietary studies made in the United States, data were recorded of the cost of different foods, and the relative amount of nutritive material contributed by each in proportion to the total cost. Compared with other foods at the usual prices, eggs at 12 cents a dozen were found to be a cheap source of nutrients; at 16 cents per dozen they were fairly expensive, and at 25 cents per dozen and over, they were very expensive. Eggs are also valuable for giving variety to the diet, and for furnishing a light, easily digested, nitrogenous food, especially suited for breakfast or other light meal, an important item for those of sedentary habits. The statement is so frequently made by housekeepers that eggs at 25 cents per dozen are cheaper than meat is true in one sense—not, of course, with reference to the total amount of nutrients obtained for the money expended, but because a smaller amount of money is necessary to furnish a meal; that is to say, whereas at least one and a quarter pounds of beefsteak, costing 25 cents, at 20 cents per pound, would be necessary to serve five adults, in many families five eggs, costing 10 cents, at 25 cents per dozen, would serve the same number, and probably satisfy them equally well. If the appetites of the family are such as to demand two eggs per person, doubling the cost, the cost is still 20 per cent less than that of the steak."

Egg Facts and Fancies.

Other Uses Than Eating and Incubation—Queer Superstitions—The Following Facts are Gleaned from Miss Anna Barrow's Book, "Eggs, Facts and Fancies About Them."

Travelers in Mexico give accounts of an egg game and dance existing there.

The bites of insects are made easier by a plaster of the yolk of an egg and salt. Eggs, and especially their shells, have been thought potent aids in witchcraft.

Eggs laid on holy days were supposed to possess helpful qualities against all ills.

Probably the Easter eggs were first boiled hard for safety in those games of matching.

The modern Hebrews still use eggs at the Passover season as an emblem of the fate of Israel.

At the Pagan New Year festivals many games were played with eggs and some of them still survive.

Nest eggs and bad eggs are phrases often used metaphorically.

Not only does the egg name itself, but it gives rise to words descriptive of other objects.

In Poland Lent is rigidly observed, and at its close animal food is partaken of with great solemnity.

It was once customary in Scotland to search for wild fowls' eggs on Easter morning for good luck.

Scotch fishermen think it unlucky to have eggs on board their boats, as they will bring contrary winds.

The first watches were egg shaped, and from their origin in that city were called Nuremberg animated eggs.

The formation of the word from chaos was well compared to the development of the chicken from the egg.

The egg is oval, that is, egg shaped, since that word is derived directly from the Latin name for the egg—ovum.

The Greek church still forbids the use of eggs during Lent, but other churches allow their use during the Lenten fast.

Superstition about eggs were numerous, and were not confined entirely to ancient times; some of them are still prevalent.

Under the chapter headed "Mythology" are given many of the ancient myths about the egg, which figured so largely in history and fable.

Many children in days past have matched their eggs or rolled them over the green grass lots in the grounds of the White House at Washington.

The Egyptians saw in the egg an emblem of the restoration of mankind, after the deluge, and venerated it accordingly. It often appears in their hieroglyphics.

A sermon preached in England in 1570, mentioned that certain ones on Good Friday "offered unto Christe eggs and bacon to be His favor till Easter Day was past."

In many parts of England eggs are not allowed to leave the house after sunset for fear of ill luck, and to have them brought in would be equally disastrous.

Easter is to all Russians what Christmas is to the Germans. It is the day of all the year for family gatherings, and is, if possible, celebrated with new garments.

The Jews found in the egg a symbol of bondage and wonderful deliverance, and used it as a type of their departure from Egypt, and it appeared on the Passover table.

The contrast between the cold, lifeless egg, and the warm, downy chicken, full of life and motion, may well have made the former an emblem of endless life of the soul.

Eggs in literature show what an important part they have played from earliest times to the present. Among writers of all ages the egg has been a favorite illustration.

Irish and English nurses once instructed children to push their spoons through the shell of an egg after eating its contents, "to keep the witches from making a boat of it."

The pagan people at their New Year feasts presented each other with eggs as a type of the new life of nature,

and which they colored to show their joy at the return of Spring.

The surface of the shell may be rough or smooth as though polished. Eggs of some sea birds are covered with a glutenous substance to prevent their slipping off the rocks or sands.

The whole of a raw egg, or the yolk alone, may be rubbed into the hair occasionally, to stimulate its growth and prevent its falling off; wash thoroughly with soft water afterward.

The most prevalent and characteristic custom of the Easter festival has always been the giving of eggs. Sometimes they are eaten, oftener kept as amulets or used in playing games.

Sir Thomas Browne tells us another reason for breaking the shells—lest the witches should draw or prick their names therein and thus injure the person who had partaken of the egg.

The fables of the woman who killed the hen (?) that laid golden eggs, and of the milkmaid counting her chickens before they were hatched, or even she had exchanged her milk for eggs, are full of sound philosophy.

"Eggs as Food" tells us of their uses from earliest times. Liebig asserted that the eggs of birds furnish the most complete nutriment, since they contain, in fair proportion, all the elements needed to sustain life.

In France hens' nests were formally ransacked for the largest eggs for an Easter tribute to the King. The priests used to go from house to house, leaving their blessings and receiving eggs enough to last for several weeks.



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WYCHILD'S WYANDOTTES

WHITES AND SILVERS.

YOUNG STOCK NOW READY.

WM. H. CHILD, Box 109, Hatboro, Pa.

After the fourth century the church prohibited the use of eggs as well as of all other animal food during Lent, but the hens were heretical enough to keep on laying, and the accumulated eggs were dried for the children at Easter.

An entry among the household expenses of Edward I of England of 18 pence for 400 eggs for Easter, shows the observance of the custom at that period, and the extreme cheapness of eggs. In certain parts of England eggs rose in price at this time.

Whites of eggs taken immediately after certain poisons will render them harmless, such as salts of lead, mercury, copper and acid poisons. The white of one egg will neutralize four grains of corrosive sublimate. It should be mixed with water and drank.

At one time in Greece philosophers tried to keep people from eating eggs since they contained all the elements of life. The shell represents the earth; the white, water; the yolk, fire; air was found under the shell, and the germ of life it was a sin to destroy.

The 9,000 varieties of known birds furnish every shade of color in eggs. This is a device of nature for their protection. Birds whose nests are covered lay white eggs, while in open nests in the fields or on the sand, the eggs are colored like surrounding objects.

The "Use of Eggs in Arts and Manufacture" gives a good idea of many of the ways in which they were used. They enter in the composition of imitation ivory, glue or cement, varnish for cards and paintings, court plaster, in the manufacture of leather, in making some kinds of soap, in clarifying wine and sugar, while the staled of eggs have their uses.

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White Wyandottes and

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About Broilers and Roasters.

This is the Season for Good, Fat Roasting Fowls—Don't Rush All Your Stock to Holiday Market, or You May Meet a Glut.

Cater to the market.
Tag your shipments.
Pin feather carefully.
Work for a reputation.
Are you shipping prime stock?
See that the carcass is perfectly clean.
See that the feed vessels are clean and sweet.
Always remove all food left one hour before feeding.
The most profitable period for fattening is about four weeks.
There is a small percentage of waste in the carcass of the Houdan.
Commission merchants, as a rule, are not so unreliable as the average shipper.
Capon sell best in February, when choice game cannot be exposed for sale.
Don't overfeed the first week of fattening. Rather feed lightly three times a day.
We doubt if the cramming system of fattening will ever be popular in this country.
The days of crossbreds in market poultry are passed. Thoroughbreds today are King.
Better market a week before or a week after the holidays, or you may find a glutted market.
Fowls fattened on pure food stuff will be more highly flavored than the average farm range fowl.
Cornmeal, meat and potatoes are three of the most valuable ingredients in the fattening bill of fare.
Free range chickens are never so tender for roasting as those with limited range and fed on pure feed.
"Wringing the neck" in killing a fowl is certainly not a scientific method—a sharp hatchet would be better, when the fowls are wanted for home consumption.
Michigan Poultry Breeder very truthfully says: "Ascertain from your local dealer the style in which dressed poultry sells best, before dressing it. By taking this precaution you may add materially to the profits."
J. W. Robertson, Dominion Commission of Agriculture and Dairying says: "When fattening chickens, after the first week, give all they will eat regularly twice a day. The oats must be ground very fine. Oats ground as for horse feed are not suitable. Feeding skim milk whitens the flesh, which is desirable. Put a little salt in the feed. Give water in the trough twice a day. Give some of grit twice a week. Sifted gravel will do. Feed tallow during last ten days. Begin with one pound per day to 70 or 100 chickens, increased to one pound to every 50 or 70 chickens. To prepare tallow, weigh quantity required for three days, melt it and thicken when hot with ground oats. Mix one-sixth of this paste with the morning and one-sixth with the evening feed."
"Do you know that it is much harder to get the smaller shippers to follow in-

structions as regards dressing and packing than the larger shippers?" remarked a poultry receiver to the New York Produce Review. "Every receiver is willing to furnish instructions as regards killing, dressing, packing and shipping, but it is hard to get shippers to follow them. It would make a considerable difference to many shippers if they paid more attention to making their poultry show up an attractive appearance, as we could get more money for it if it pleased the eye of the buyer more. The larger shippers seem to follow our instructions more, and reap the benefit, but it is pretty hard work to teach some of the smaller shippers."

Husband (trying to carve the fowl)—"Mary, this chicken seems quite tough; must be some mistake about it being fat." Young Wife—"She ought not to be tough, darling. She has taken no exercise lately, and for three weeks she has done nothing but sit on some eggs. The poor thing re-

gretted so much to leave her nest and made an awful fuss; but there were no more eggs for her to sit on. We used the last this morn—" Husband (horried)—"You don't tell me that they were the eggs you scrambled for me this morning?" Young Wife—"Certainly. Oh, George, what makes you look so pale? Are you going to faint?" Husband—"Fan me a little harder, darling. There, that will do. You re-remember, dar-darling, that I said this mor-morning at breakfast that I smelled sulphur water?" Young Wife—"Yes, love, I remember." Husband—"Well, dar-darling, it was not sulphur water. Fan me again, please. Get your new Spring hat and fan me hard!"—Nashville American.

A correspondent in Otsego Farmer says poultry which it is not intended to Winter should be fattened before really severe weather sets in, otherwise money will be lost by them. They will barely hold their own in December on feed which caused them




Chunks and Hunks.

Some bone cutters gouge bones into chunks, hard for fowls to swallow. Others crack bones into splinters and slivers, fatal to fowls. The best bone cutter—that's always the

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reduces the bone to a fine granular meal, which fowls of all ages enjoy and thrive on. Our

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is without question, the easiest running, most rapid cutting machine made. Don't buy a cutter until you have investigated this new model. Ball-bearings make it turn easily. Back-gear 3 to 1, makes it powerful and rapid. Automatic feed; entirely self-regulating. We make eight other models for hand and power.

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By feeding your fowls a little Banner Egg Food and Tonic your fowls will lay lots of eggs, and you can double your profits, as this is the season of the year when fresh-laid eggs are scarce. Remember, this Tonic does not force your hens to lay, it only brings them up to the pink of condition which is necessary for egg production. To those who have never used it, we simply ask you to give it a trial and be convinced.

Prices. 1 lb. can, 25c., by mail, 40c. Five cans, \$1, on board of express in New York. Our immense illustrated Poultry Supply Catalogue, Free.

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to increase rapidly in weight a month earlier. Those who have watched the market know that Autumn prices usually are highest a little before or a little after Thanksgiving, say about the middle of November and the first of December. The reason is that those that are fattening fowls keep them for a short time before Thanksgiving day and before Christmas time, in order to get them in prime condition for sale at those times. The result is usually an overstocked market and plenty of cheap poultry. Soon after the first of January prices go up again; and well they may, for one or two months feed has been consumed and a very little weight added.

A representative of *Rural New-Yorker* interviewed Charles Collins, a live poultry breeder of New York, upon the subject of the sale of live poultry in that city. Mr. Collins stated that most of the live stock came from the West and Southwest, and that Indiana sends more than any other State. He said the average weekly receipts are thirty-five to forty cars. During the Jewish holidays of Spring and Fall, the demand is about doubled, seventy-five or eighty cars being used. More chickens were used this Fall on account of the poor quality of many of the fowls, which were molting. The quality for the Jewish holiday trade must be better than at other seasons. They prefer large, fat fowls, the larger the better. Those weighing eight or nine pounds are most desired. For the dressed poultry trade these are too heavy, four or five pounds being best. These extra large fowls come from Burlington County, New Jersey. One reason why the Jews wish very fat poultry is that they use the grease in the place of lard, the latter being a product of swine, which is forbidden food to them. The receipts of live poultry from nearby sections show a large proportion of culls. Farmers go over their flocks and pick out the old and worn-out hens. Speculators come around and buy these up for shipment. In Indiana and other sections where a business is made of raising poultry for shipment alive, the conditions are different, and only a moderate proportion of culls is found in such receipts. But few pullets are sent, the majority being fowls and cockerels. Mr. Collins said he had just paid three cents extra per pound to get a lot of pullets. Probably few outsiders are aware of the extent of the live stock trade, and doubtless a great many people who have lived in New York all their lives scarcely know that live poultry is sold here at all. The reasons are that the trade is restricted to certain sections of the city, and practically to one class of people, the Jews. The city authorities try to keep this business bunched together, so that they may watch it and enforce sanitary rules. As is well known, the religious regulations of the Jews require that all meats eaten by them shall be killed by their own butchers and in their own peculiar way.

Our Brevity Symposium.

Readers of A FEW HENS are Invited to Answer Questions that Monthly Appear in These Columns, as Well as to Ask Questions to be Answered.

No. 105.

How much green cut bone should little chicks, half-grown chicks, and laying hens have each day? What effect does overfeeding of bone have? Is there any danger in feeding it?

We feed no meat food to baby chicks until they are four weeks old. After that about ten per cent of the mash food is composed of meat in some form as long as we keep the bird. We have found that an over-supply of meat fed to fowls in confinement is apt to cause a watery discharge from the bowels, but birds on free range can stand nearly any amount. In fact, have never seen one affected in the least.—Wm. C. King, Hopkinton, Mass.

I give green cut bone only about every other day, and only a little at that. If the fowls are fed too much, worms will be the result. I feed to both half-grown chickens and laying stock, about four to five pounds to 100 head.—Matt G. Robson, Port Leyden, N. Y.

Laying fowls, one ounce; half-grown chickens, half ounce; little chicks, eighth ounce.—Geo. Hall, East Islip, N. Y.

No. 106.

How much food value is there in second growth clover after it is threshed, for chickens?

Cannot say. Chickens like it, but not so well as green clover.—Matt G. Robson.

We never feed clover to young chickens. Our adult fowls only get that.—Wm. C. King.

Don't know. The best is none too good for us.—Geo. Hall.

* * *

No. 107.

How much will an average chicken eat of grain at a feed?

One-twelfth of a quart—no need for more.—Geo. Hall.

Depends on the size of the chicken. Pullets and cockerels nearly matured will eat about twice—perhaps a little more than twice—the amount consumed by the adult.—Wm. C. King. In feeding Leghorns, about one pound to ten chicks. Large breeds, one pound to five chicks.—Matt G. Robson.

W. J. CHENEY, Cuba, Mo., breeder of Thoroughbred Poultry 500 young birds \$1 each. 100 hens \$1 each. Write for price list.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Brown egg strain, prolific layers and superb dressed poultry. Choice farm raised, Standard bred cockerels or pullets, \$2 each. Write. **HARRY C. NUNAN**, Cape Porpoise, Maine.

BRICAULT'S BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYANDOTTES

Are bred systematically for layers by the individual record method. **C. BRICAULT, M. D. V.**, (Formerly Lawrence, Mass.). Andover, Mass.

WANTED!

Money earns 50 per cent. if you order now. I have hundreds of young stock on free range that must be sold. Many are from my

Choice Exhibition Matings.

Line bred since 1892, and bred to win. Also great Egg Producers, bred from best laying hens, and earliest maturing pullets, mated with proper males, line bred since 1888. Hundreds of cockerels, \$2 to \$5. Pullets, \$1.50 to \$3. Special prices on pairs, trios and pens White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes and Light Brahmas. Elegant 32-page descriptive catalogue, free.

ELM POULTRY YARDS, HARTFORD, CONN.

RABBITS



The only low-cost book on the Rabbit ever published to our knowledge, is "The Rabbit: How to Select, Breed and Manage the Rabbit and Belgian Hare, for Pleasure or Profit," by W. N. Richardson, a man of long experience with Rabbits. Third edition now ready, nicely illustrated, enlarged and much improved with breeders' directory. Price 25 cts. or with AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE one year 40 cts. **CLARENCE C. DEPUY**, Publisher, Syracuse, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE AND

B. P. ROCK COCKERELS

Brown egg strain. From heavy laying stock. \$2 each. **LIGHT BRAHMA** yearling hens, extra fine stock both in general markings and utility, \$2 each, if taken at once. **M. K. BOYER**, Hammononton, N. J.

A Great Gift.
That's what we consider our ability to make such a machine as the **Prairie State Incubator.**
The people who have used it think the same. The U. S. Department of Agriculture thinks the same. The Judges at 342 shows have thought the same. Everybody thinks so. Our new catalogue No. 64, with fifty tinted plates, four original paintings and 700 half tone illustrations, sent absolutely free. Write before they are all gone.
Prairie State Incub. Co., Homer City, Pa.
Largest Incubator and Brooder Factory in the World.

THE IDEAL
THE IDEAL TRAP NEST
SHOWS THE HEN
THAT LAID THE EGG.
Reliable, convenient, simple, inexpensive.
This is the trap nest that you have been waiting for.
IT IS PRACTICAL.
Used in more large flocks, and endorsed by more practical users that know, than any other trap nest on earth.
Ideal Egg-Record Sheets,
Ideal Aluminum Leg Bands.
The best of everything for the Record Keeper
Circulars free. Satisfaction guaranteed.
F. O. WELLCOME,
YARMOUTH, MAINE.

No. 108.

How deep a scratching litter is preferred?

Three to six inches, depending upon the materials.—Robert Atkins, Esopus-on-Hudson, N. Y.

It does not seem to matter to the hens whether it is shallow or deep. About two inches seems to suit best.—Matt G. Robson.

We use about four inches of unthreshed millet, which we grow on the farm.—Wm. C. King.

Just sufficient to compel scratching.—Geo. Hall.

* * *

No. 109.

Do you think oyster shell answers the purpose of grit, or is it necessary to have both grit and oyster shell? Give the use of each.

No. Oyster shell is no grit. Grit is for grinding purposes; oyster shell will not do that except to a very small extent, as it dissolves too rapidly.—Geo. Hall.

We believe from tests made that there is little or no value in oyster shells for producing the shell of the egg. We have kept hens away from it for a period of several months, and could not then detect any difference in the quality of shell. We have also tried giving it to hens who were also kept from their usual supply of steamed clover, and the shells became thin and more eggs were dropped "soft." This shows to our mind that more lime is contracted from clover than from oyster shells. We have almost made up our minds that oyster shell will take the place of grit, but more will be consumed because of its nature. We shall shortly try the experiment of feeding it exclusively, as grit, to a small yard, and note results.—Wm. C. King.

Oyster shell is more valuable for the lime in them than for forming the egg shell. It does not come under the head of grit, yet does partly do the work of grit.—Matt G. Robson.

Oyster shell will largely answer the purpose of grit.—Robert Atkins.

* * *

No. 110.

How many varieties are best to have as egg producers?

We breed and keep only one, and have eggs every day in the year.—Geo. Hall. One, properly cared for, will give most satisfactory results.—Robert Atkins. As many varieties as you thoroughly understand, and will produce eggs in good quantity. We find two varieties of a similar nature (White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds) the best for our demands.—Wm. C. King.

* * *

No. 111.

How many eggs should be received per month, per hen, during winter, on an average, from Brown Leghorns and White Wyandottes?

We bred Brown Leghorns before taking up the White Wyandottes, and have found that for winter laying from the latter we got two to five eggs per hen per month more than we did from the former. We are satisfied with a winter yield of thirteen to twenty eggs per month per hen. Eggs are now 45 cents in this market, and our yearlings are laying 60 per cent, and have

been at it for a month. This, however, is unusual for the season.—Wm. C. King.

Cannot say for White Wyandottes, but from Brown Leghorns have received thirty dozen eggs from eight early-hatched pullets during November, and they kept up a little better during December. But when it got colder in January, February and March, their record fell off considerably.—Matt G. Robson.

In January, fifteen White Wyandotte hens and pullets laid 144 eggs, which I considered especially good.—Robert Atkins.

White Wyandottes—December, 30 to 35 per cent; January, 40 to 45 per cent; February, 50 per cent.—Geo. Hall.

* * *

No. 112.

How many eggs in October would you consider good laying from thirteen yearling hens?

Twenty-five to thirty per cent.—Geo. Hall.

If molting, 60; if not, about 100.—Robt. Atkins.

I would not want many eggs in October, preferring the hens to put all their strength to molting, and getting ready for winter. I have had hens lay while nearly half naked, but it was at the expense of the winter eggs, if not the hens' life.—Matt G. Robson.

If the yearlings molted early, then 40 to 50 per cent yield for October should be good.—Wm. C. King.

* * *

No. 113.

How much is an early-hatched pullet worth on a market poultry farm? Also a yearling hen and a two-year-old?

Thoroughbred early pullets, fully matured, should be worth \$1.50 each. Mongrel stock, 75 cents to \$1, according to size, etc. Yearling hens, \$1 for thoroughbreds, or 10 cents per pound for mongrels. Two-year-olds, market price for live fowls.—Wm. C. King.

For good blood, good shape, and good laying qualities, a pullet is cheap at \$1. Yearling hens about the same. Two-year-old hens hardly pay for feed, although there are exceptions. I kept one hen five seasons, and she remained a good layer. I have now a five-year-old Light Brahma hen worth her keep for hatching and laying, giving 46 eggs per year.—Matt G. Robson.

I consider my utility White Wyandotte early-hatched pullets worth \$1.25; yearling hens, 75 cents; two-year-old hens, 50 cents.—Robert Atkins.

Pure bred pullets, \$2; yearling hens, \$1; two-year-olds, what the butcher will give, generally 10 cts. per pound, live, with us.—Geo. Hall.

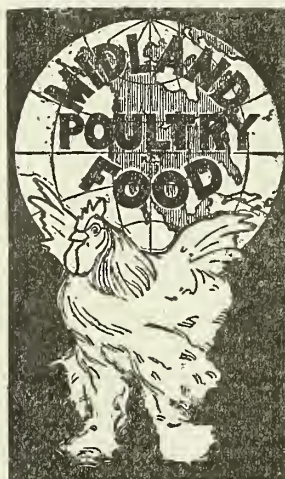
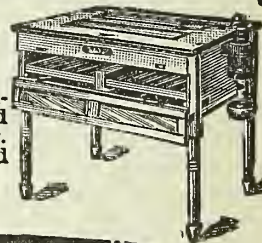
200-Egg Incubator for \$12.⁸⁰

The simplicity of the Stahl incubators created a demand that forced the production to such great proportions it is now possible to offer a first-class 200-egg incubator for \$12.80. This new incubator is an enlargement of the famous

WOODEN HEN

recognized the most perfect small hatcher. This new incubator is thoroughly well made; is a marvel of simplicity, and so perfect in its working that it hatches every fertile egg. Write for anything you want to know about incubators. Send for the new free illustrated catalogue.

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The Feed . . . not the Breed

is responsible for results.

The Balanced Ration

for poultry is here at last.

The 200-Egg Hen

is now a possibility.

MIDLAND FORMULAS

Ready Mixed.

- 1 Nursery Chick Food.
- 2 Growing Chick Food.
- 3 Fattening Chick Food.
- 4 Egg and Feather Producing Food.
- 5 Nursery Duckling Food.
- 6 Growing Duckling Food.
- 7 Fattening Duckling and Gosling Food.
- 8 Laying Duck Food.
- 9 Stock Ducks' Summer Food.
- 10 Growing Gosling Food.

OUR COMPLETE FEED MEAL IS A COMBINATION OF GRAINS AND BRAINS.

We furnish the Balanced Ration—your hens will do the rest. Give them a chance. In every bag you buy you are getting the results of many years of scientific and practical study and labor, without charge. You can't afford to be without it. Try it and prove its merits. It will shorten the molt nearly one half, and will put your birds in elegant show condition. It is not a stimulant or condiment, but a complete food. Our price is \$1.40 per two bushel bag at factory. Write your nearest agent for prices and save freight charges. It is the most economical food you can use. It requires no accessories as green bone, etc., and will produce results you cannot otherwise attain. Write for our booklet *The Science of Poultry Feeding*, to any of the following agents:

Barteldes & Co., Denver, Colo.
Johnson & Stokes, 217 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. C. E. White, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa. Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co., 28 Vesey St., New York City. The Vail Seed Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Jos. Breck & Sons, 47 to 54 North Market St., Boston, Mass. W. A. Bours & Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Rochester Poultry Supply & Seed Co., Rochester, N. Y. A. C. Woolley & Co., Atlanta, Ga. Petaluma Incubator Co., Petaluma, Cal. Or MIDLAND POULTRY FOOD CO., N. E. Corner Second and Main Streets, Kansas City, Mo.

Belated Replies.

To make the most profit out of market poultry, I believe one variety should be kept—and my choice of that variety is the Rhode Island Reds. They are quick growing, make fine broilers and small roasters, dressing off clean. They are yellow meated and plump. They fetch the highest market price. As fowl, the hens dress four to five pounds, which weight is most in demand here.

For scratching litter we use leaves. They are cheap and good, and can be had for the gathering.—Harry C. Nunan, Cape Porpoise, Me.

New Questions.

114. What was your profit, per hen, during 1901?
 115. What machinery do you consider the most useful on a poultry farm?
 116. How do you dispose of your hen manure, and what do you get for it?
 117. What month of the year do you consider best for starting in the poultry business?
 118. How much capital would you consider necessary to make a good start in the poultry business?
 119. What season of the year is the most profitable in your trade?

Pointers on Food and Feeding.

Now is the Time to Feed for Eggs, Health and Comfort—Remember that Pure Food is the Cheapest, Regardless of High Prices.

Make 'em scratch.
 Green bone season.
 Undoubtedly food flavors the egg.
 Mix common sense with the grain.
 Never feed whole grain from a trough.
 Mash thrown on the ground means waste.
 Vegetables are better raw than cooked.
 Let the poultry food be as pure as your own.
 Remember apoplexy is a result of over-feeding.
 Are you feeding cooked or steamed clover hay?
 Corn seems to be no longer the cheapest poultry food.
 The evening meal should be fed an hour before sundown.
 Fresh ground meat and bone is a very valuable constituent of the ration for egg production.
 Grant Davis feeds about four ounces dry grain daily, with clover hay and cabbage through the Winter.
Practical Poultryman says cut bone is recommended highly by those who have used it, as a helpful thing to get eggs in cold weather.
 A New Hampshire correspondent of *Rural New Yorker* says his hens give better results on a daily ration of five ounces dry grain than when a larger or smaller quantity is given.
 Wheat, oats, millet, corn and grass are the best egg foods known, says *Texas Farm and Ranch*. Millet seed, sunflower seed, insects and table scraps, are claimed by many to be good for the same purpose.
 There is no reason to doubt that food will flavor milk, or the butter and cheese made from it, for long experi-

ence has proven this beyond dispute, and that food should also affect eggs is not to be wondered at.

Gluten meal is one of the by-products made from corn in the manufacture of starch or glucose. It comes from the flinty part of the kernal and is very rich in protein. It is used largely for feeding cows, and should be of great value for poultry. A test would show whether they would relish and thrive on it.

The general experience of poultry raisers is that nitrogenous rations are more profitable to feed, since they produce a larger number of eggs, says *Michigan Farmer*. In view of the fact that such a ration, if too rich in nitrogen, may produce eggs of unpleasant flavor, it would seem advisable to note the effect of any ration fed, upon flavor, and modify it, if the eggs are found to be inferior in this respect.

American Poultry says: "While any kind of fresh bone can be utilized, yet the bones of the neck and along the back are easiest ground. The bone itself is full of animal matter, as well as lime and phosphates, for the making of greater bone in the chick, and adding to the feather growth, the making of the egg shell. The gristle, the scraps of meat adhering to the bone, with the blood, make a 'worst meat' like mass, of which the chicken will eat every bit. The small bits of bone through the mass make the ideal grit supply also."

Food that is poor in quality is generally dear at any price. Yet a high-priced food ought always to be used under protest, as it were, and only until something equally as good and lower

PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPER tells why poultry pays and how to make it pay. Ten cents in stamps. T. LYNCH, Nyack, N. Y.

WHITE P. ROCKS. Heavy laying strain. Some good yearling hens; also sixty pullets, July 1st hatch, cheap if taken at once. Eggs for hatching in season, \$2 per 15; \$3 per 30. W. H. JONES, Jr., East Sandwich, Mass.

Wh. Wyandotte Cockerels

Utility breeders, \$2 up. Choice stock, raised on free range. Particulars for the asking. C. & H. P. WADSWORTH, Valley View Poultry Yards, Oscawana, N. Y.

3-Acre Poultry Farm for sale

One hour from N. Y. City, on West Shore, R. R. 15 minutes from station. House 6 rooms, large barn, 108 foot scratching shed, poultry house, 48 foot brooder house. 175 fruit trees, apple, pear, plum; 500 asparagus roots, two years old. Raspberries, gooseberries, blackberries. Round trip ticket from New York, 75 cts. Commutation \$5.50 per month. C. R. PIGNOL, 305 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LARGE WHITE ROCKS

(Hawkins-Kulp strain) and S. C. Brown Leghorns (Kulp-Dorsey). Heavy layers; farm raised. Ideal trap nests used. Eggs 15, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. FRANK HARVEY, Box 7, Lansdowne, Md.

Mountain View Farms White Leghorns

are all right, but have sold all can spare.

I will book orders now for

INCUBATOR EGGS FOR BROILERS

for spring delivery. Price \$4 per hundred. These eggs will be from a crossing of Plymouth Rock and White Wyandottes, mated this year to unrelated W. Wyandotte cocks, and will produce plump, meaty broilers that will sell. Address, F. L. DuBOIS, Box 45, Loyd, N. Y.

For Sale. A modern seven room house and poultry buildings. Price, \$2,350. Easy terms. Box 633, Hammon, N. J., CHAS. K. NELSON.

in price can be found to use as a substitute, says *Agricultural Epitomist*. There are times when it is necessary to buy what you want and pay the price asked. One who is familiar with the markets and with the feeding value of available food, is often able to substitute a low-priced commodity for a more expensive one without detriment to the fowls and with gain to himself.

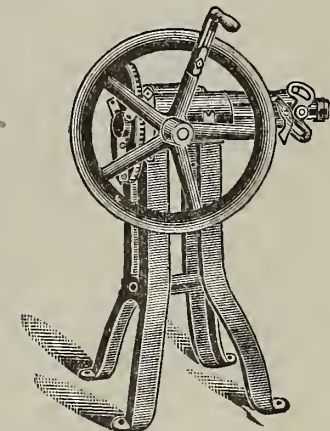
The West Virginia Experiment Station has compared the value of green cut bone with commercial meat scraps and meal, for egg production, with results decidedly in favor of the green bone. During a period of four months, beginning October 25th, seventeen Plymouth Rock hens fed the fresh bone laid 650 eggs of an average weight of 11.75 pounds per 100, while a similar number fed meat meal in their ration

[Continued on page 75.]

BLACK BROWN LANGSHANS Cockerels, \$1.00 each.
BROWN LEGHORNS S. W. BRACKNEY, Santa Fe, Ohio.
 Eggs \$1.00.

BIG MAIL for Poultrymen. Insert your name in our Poultry Directory and receive poultry papers, incubator catalogues, etc., every day. Only ten cts. silver. POULTRY DIRECTORY Co., Goshen, Ind.

No. 8. PRICE \$10.50.

OUR EXPERIENCE

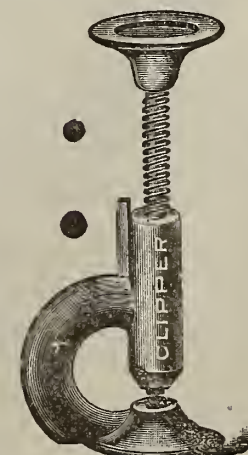
of ten years has enabled us to produce the best line of bone cutters on the market. The principle is similar in all our bone cutters—automatic feed, horizontal cylinders, knives always in sight cutting across the grain, easy running and durable. We manufacture ten different sizes ranging in price from \$6.75 to \$29.50. Write for particulars on our new large power cutter. The best large power cutter made. Sent on trial. Send for catalogue.

For Hand Use.

STANDARD GREEN BONE CUTTER CO.,
 MILFORD, MASS., U. S. A.

HOMESTEAD POULTRY FARM,
WH. WYANDOTTES, Stock and Eggs.

Boyer's Egg Contest gave us 1st on brown eggs. Large, chunky White Wyandotte cockerels from this stock, \$2. R. I. Red beauties, large size, \$2. HOMESTEAD POULTRY FARM, Hopkinton, Mass.

Poultry Marker.

With the Marker here illustrated, any form of mark may be adopted by punching the web between the toes. A complete record of chicks from different parties and strains can thus be kept, as well as to know your birds wherever they may be. It may save you money and a valuable bird. It costs, postpaid,

25 cts.

Send all orders to us.

FIVE MARKERS

SENT FOR \$1.00.

I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

A FEW HENS.

EDITED BY

MICHAEL K. BOYER,

Hammonton, N. J.

Published Once a Month.

Sample Copy Free.

Price, Monthly, Three Cents.

By the Year, Twenty-Five Cents.

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PUBLISHERS.

ADVERTISING RATE:

The rate per agate line is 15 cents each insertion; or 10 cents per line if order is for six months or more. About seven ordinary words make one line. There are fourteen lines in each inch space, single column.

Entered at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class matter, by I. S. Johnson & Co., Publishers, 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

EDITORIAL.

Egg Season. The season for the sale of breeding stock is, practically, over, and we will soon be confronted with the demand for eggs for hatching. The wide-awake, progressive poultry breeder prepares for this season several months in advance, and we wish to here drop the hint that it is a wise move on the part of buyers to have their orders in early. If you place your orders *now* for eggs for hatching, the poultry breeder will book it, and the eggs can be sent any time in Spring when you are ready. This would insure the delivery when you want them. To wait until Spring is here is running a risk, as the rush may be so great that there will be delays. Breeders are compelled to follow the "first come, first served" rule, and this often causes disappointments.

Wise poultry breeders, in arranging their list of advertising mediums for the 1902 egg season, have not forgotten A FEW HENS. They have learned by experience that this medium goes right to the houses of buyers. It has not a padded circulation, but a *boni-fide* list of beginners who are in the market for goods. Do not delay. Now is the time to plant the advertisement.

We have testimonials by the yard from our advertisers who say that they have found A FEW HENS an excellent investment, and as proof that they are telling the truth, they renewed their contracts. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Cuban Life. A FEW HENS correspondent, E. M. Moller, of Columbia *via* Nuevitas, sends us the following questions received from readers of this paper, with his replies:

"What wages are paid farm hands and general workers?"

When paid by the day, from \$1.00 to \$1.50, but it is only paid to extra good men among the colonists. The majority of the work is done by contract. Both the companies and individuals prefer to let out their work that way.

"How long have you resided in Cuba?"

Two years.

"Have you planted anything?"

Yes; I have planted and harvested bananas for over one year. They are a continual crop.

"About what may be expected from the first crop?"

We get one bunch of fruit from each plant during the first year. The second year we have from two to four sprouts, or, more correctly, succers, each of which bears its bunch some months after the mother plant is through bearing. Those banana plants furnish excellent shade for the young orange or cocoanut trees growing between rows. The income, per acre, naturally depends on what kind of fruit and age of fruit trees, and care and attention given, that an estimate would be difficult to give, but it is generally considered that ten acres planted in Southern fruits, cane or tobacco, equals or exceeds one hundred acres in Northern grain, as far as net proceeds are concerned. That, I suppose, must be a very rough estimate, however.

"What are hens and eggs worth?"

Hens about \$1. Eggs at present bring five cents apiece.

"Would it be dangerous to go from a climate as far North as Oregon to Cuba?"

No, not at all. We have here a number of people from Canada. None of us have been the least bit uncomfortable on account of a change of climate. On the contrary, diseases like rheumatism, etc., have been cured through the climatic conditions existing here. The water in our wells is charged with lithia, and people coming here with kidney trouble recover after a short stay. At present we feel most comfortable when clothed in light flannels, and even in the hottest weather the heat is not near as oppressive as in Chicago, Vermont or Pennsylvania. We live on the bay, across which is the island Wahawa, making a division between the bay and the Atlantic ocean, and from where a continual breeze blows, making our town attractive and cool in comparison to inland locations.

"What about poisonous reptiles?"

They are a myth. Not one specimen of the kind on the island. There is a snake which is eaten by some of the natives. Northerners take delight in meeting her, especially when armed with a machetto, the Cuban sabre. Her skin is a thing of beauty and a joy for a long time, when securely mounted on leather, and used as a belt. The hide sells for five dollars, and is well worth the money.

"Would you consider it a good place to make a home and something more than a living?"

If I had not thought so before I came, I would not have come, and if after arriving here I had not found it worth while to remain, I should have gone right back. But I stayed, and intend to remain, because I believe in new countries, generally, and in Cuba particularly. My living expenses are lower than they were up North, and my investments are on the increase, and will continue to increase in proportion to my own exertions until they have reached the maximum of their capacity, and all the while the yield will be on the increase, with but little effort on my side after the first hard work—the start—is made.

"Are the inhabitants mostly Americans or Cubans?"

It is an American, not a Cuban Colony. No Cuban colonists.

Fattening Poultry. The Midland Poultry Food Co., Kansas City, Mo., have just placed

upon the market a new fattening food, which we are at present testing on A FEW HENS Experimental Farm. In a letter to the editor, the manager, H. E. Moss, writes: "I have been keeping my own table supplied all Summer and Fall with birds fed on it. I have placed on some specimens, one pound a week for three weeks, taking them at two and one-half and finishing at five and one-half. I am sure of one thing. We can all, after demonstrating how much delicious, tender, juicy meat can be placed on the chick's frame in three weeks, exclaim with one accord, *there is profit in an exclusive broiler plant.* Now we are here to show them that it is possible. One reason, I believe, and the principal one, why broiler plants fail to show profit is because it costs entirely too much in buildings, labor and feed, to grow the frame work and market it unfinished. The only way to make the profits is to put meat on the frame, and quickly. Then instead of two and one-half pounds of frame and skin selling for 15 cents a pound, three weeks more of proper feeding, at a cost of not over 5 cents per bird, we make him weigh five and one-half pounds, and the quality is so far in excess of the other that it sells at 20 cents per pound. It don't need much figuring to show where the profit lies.

"Now, for example, take the cattle business as conducted in the West. The big ranch owner owns and controls perhaps thousands of acres of land that cost him practically nothing. He turns his stock out on the range, and with the least expenditure for labor, and none for feed, he turns thousands of cattle into this market every year. These animals are not fit for slaughter, nor are they slaughtered, except a few for canning and the cheapest trade.

"Now this is the ordinary farm raised broiler.

"Another man steps in now and buys these grass-fed steers and ships them out into Kansas or Missouri to his farm where he feeds them the grain he raised on his farm, and converts it into flesh. These finished animals later appear on our tables, and unless they are finished in this way we would refuse to buy or eat the meat, as it would be too poor or inferior in quality.

"Why shall the broiler business be conducted in this 'grass-fed steer' manner? Why don't some of these fellows wake up? Send meat instead of bones to market, and the dealers will stand in line waiting to bid on it. They can always have an abundance of trash forced on them, but are scouring the country with a fine tooth comb looking for fancy stock. We have not begun to work yet in the broiler business in this country. True, squab broilers and fryers are raised and consumed in immense quantities in this country. More so than any country in the world, but we have

contended so long with the delusion that we were eating something fine, that when we rarely do eat a properly fed and finished chick, we will wonder how we ever came to believe as we did. And we will never be contented afterwards with a 'grass-fed' broiler."

**

Poultry Frank D. Peacock, Herkimer, N. Y., writes: "I take a great deal of interest in your Brevity Symposium. I hope readers will not let it lag. As it contains the experience of practical men, it is well worth studying."

"We cannot all own our own place and have things fixed to stay, so houses and yards that are to be moved should be made convenient for that purpose. I have a first-class plan for a movable yard, used five years, and have never seen anything better. I would give plan if wished. What I want is a plan for a movable house for a flock of fifteen, warm and handy."

"I take courage in asking this on account of seeing so much valuable experience given for nothing in the Symposium. I have a house 8 x 18, six foot front, eight foot rear, double boarded throughout, covered with tar paper, and I found trouble in having it moved on account of its shape, so an experienced house mover says."

"I have an idea that a scratching shed house, built with shed detachable, using same floor space would be better. House could be used for roosting and laying, and the shed for the rest. House to be built double and shed single boarded. Scratching shed could be made in sections. Portable houses on the 'knock-down' plan are all right for Summer, but they would be cold and damp for Winter, as they are built in sections that may warp or not fit snug, besides only single boarded. A good 'Norther' would lift them over the garden wall."

"In answer to some of the questions, would say that I use any kind of clean litter that I can get, but like long straw the best. Leaves are good, but are apt to draw dampness."

"For lice, have tried them all, but must say that I like Lambert's best. This remedy and lice don't get along very well together in my house."

"For white and brown eggs, large, medium and small fowls for market, I think three breeds practical, Brahmas, Wyandottes and Minorcas, or Leghorns."

"I have not used oyster shells in three years. When I used it I got soft shell eggs, so I gave it up. I use lots of grit and clover hay, am seldom troubled with soft shells, never with egg-eating or feather-pulling. A little salt in mash, clover hay, green bone, and plenty of grit and exercise prevents such things. An idle boy will pick holes in his clothes faster than if he wore them in playing or working."

"As to brassiness, this is something I cannot understand. I have seen scores of cockerels from my stock and eggs come white and stay white, when sold to customers, while some of those retained by me become brassy. I have purchased stock, pure white, from noted breeders, and after having them a few months they would turn brassy. The

trouble is only in the males, seldom, in fact, in the females. I seldom feed corn, don't think of using it just now."

"I have shade enough, too, but allow them their choice of sun or shade. As you say, those things can be attended to *gradually*, looking *first* to utility. Your time and space is valuable, yet it's a hard matter (after reading A FEW HENS) to overcome the temptation of writing to some one, on these subjects."

**

A Well-Kept Farm. Maplehurst Farm, Fall River, Mass., is not new to readers of A FEW HENS. We have upon different occasions referred to the big success of this plant, and to the executive ability of the proprietor, R. G. Buffinton. To a representative of A FEW HENS, Mr. Buffinton recently said:

"We breed nothing but blooded stock, so do not have many for the market. Surplus cockerels, that are not suitable for breeders, are sold alive for market purposes. We breed Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth

Rocks, and the two new breeds—Partridge Plymouth Rocks and Partridge Wyandottes. We also have Partridge, Buff, Black and White Cochins Bantams, and are trying to make a Buff Wyandotte Bantam. With this we are having fairly good success. We have on the place now about 1700 head of stock, but as we are selling all the time now, we expect to reduce the number to 1000 head by January 1st."

"We sell nearly all the eggs from January to September 1st, for incubation, and after that they are all sold to parties who have a retail family trade."

"All of the stock is hatched in the Star incubators, and brooded in Old Homestead brooders. When old enough they are put in the 'piano-box houses' (described in a former issue of A FEW HENS), and allowed to run among the trees until put in the breeding yards."

"These yards are 240 by 24 feet, a house to each yard measuring 14 x 7 feet, four feet of which being an open shed."

"We have made cloth screens for all these sheds for Winter use, and expect

EVERY CHICKEN
on the place will be glad and you'll be glad, too, if you buy a
HUMPHREY
Green Bone and Vegetable Cutter.

Open hopper; only three working parts, no trouble to keep clean; no trouble to turn; no packing bones in cylinder.

Your money back if it does not cut more bone, in better condition, in less time and with less labor than any other cutter.

The Humphrey will save enough in your grain bills to pay for itself. You can't afford to buy an old style man-killer. Get a Humphrey and if you don't like it, send it back. Our Book full of poultry pointers and blanks for a year's egg records, sent free.

Humphrey & Sons, Box 23, Joliet, Ills.

SALES AGENTS.
JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, Boston, Mass.
JOHNSON & STOKES, Philadelphia.
GRIFFITH & TURNER CO., Baltimore.
DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
SURE HATCH INCUB. CO., Clay Center, Neb.
E. J. BOWEN, Portland, Oregon; Seattle, Wash.
and San Francisco.



GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FOUR MONTHLY JOURNALS FOR PRICE OF ONE.

Green's Fruit Grower will be sent monthly for one year, together with a year's subscription to Farm Journal, Vick's Family Magazine, and American Poultry Advocate, all for 50 cents.

Green's Fruit Grower is authority on Garden, Vineyard, Orchard, Poultry, Health, and Home. Established 1881. Circulation 100,000. An ideal paper for the home. New presses. New styles.

Regular subscription for all, \$1.75; our price 50 cents for all one year. Write for sample copy.

Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

it to be a good improvement. As we have forty-one of these houses, it is no small matter of expense for this improvement.

"We have also built forty coops or small pens, for exhibition. These are in a building 12 x 216 feet, that used to be for breeding stock, but now used in Winter for surplus cockerels. We have just put 350 cockerels in this house, from which we shall pick some for market, and will cull pretty close, as grain is high.

"We had for fruit this season about 800 baskets of peaches, seventy-five bushels pears, and but very few apples and plums. We had twice as much fruit in 1900, but we got about as much money this year, the prices being better for fruit."

The editor of A FEW HENS is personally acquainted with Mr. Buffinton, has visited his farm, and inspected the stock. We can say, without hesitation, that orders entrusted to Mr. Buffinton's care will not only be promptly and correctly filled, but will be satisfactory in every particular.

* * *

A Case of Perseverance. Here is a case of perseverance as told A FEW HENS by the proprietor of Friedenheim Poultry Yards, South Hadley, Mass:

"Would you like my story of how I labored to secure Orpingtons?"

"A poultryman (in Washington, N. J.) advertised eggs at \$5 a sitting. I bought some, and put them under two hens, that a dead loss might not result if one hen failed to do her duty. The hens were faithful, and the eggs from my own flock hatched under them in due season, but not an Orpington peeped. Two days later I opened the eggs finding but two fertile. One of these died when partly developed, and the other was still alive—a monstrosity without bills or eyes.

"I wrote to the gentleman, who replied that he would duplicate them, but that at that time (June) he had broken up his breeding pens. He offered, however, to sell me young stock cheap in the Fall. I reminded him of this in the Autumn, but he then replied that his success had been so poor that he had none to sell.

"The next Spring I wrote to him for eggs and he did not reply.

"When this source failed I wrote to a New Hampshire dealer, who advertised good stock, and secured a sitting at \$3. Not one of these hatched, and few eggs showed any fertility.

"On writing to him he offered to duplicate at half price. From the second sitting I secured two chickens, the cockerel having feathered legs, and the pullet being seriously off color.

"But I decided to have some Orpington fowls, and so persevered.

"Through the courtesy of Mr. Egbert Reed, I secured a pair from a friend of his, hatched in this country from eggs imported from the yards of the originator of the breed, in England. I also bought a hen from Vass, and with my four started out to raise Orpingtons. I also purchased two sittings from Arthur Waite, of Rockville, Mass., from which I raised this year to maturity, twenty-

one chicks. A sitting from Ohio gave me two more pullets. These, with those hatched from my own yards, have made me a handsome flock, with some to spare, plus the satisfaction of having succeeded in what I undertook."

* * *

Editorial The *Golden Egg*, of St. Louis, Mo., has been sold to *Poultry Investigator*, Clay Centre, Neb. The *Egg* was a mighty good paper, and will be missed in the poultry world.

* * *

Last month we referred to the fact that Editor Ely, of the *Ohio Poultry Journal*, was a candidate for State Senator, and we expressed the fear that friend Ely was not elected. A correspondent from Dayton, Ohio, gives us these additional facts: "A very complimentary paragraph about Editor Ely's candidacy for State Senator, which appeared in the last issue of A FEW HENS, prompts me to tell you the result of the election. He was, as you surmised, carried down with the landslide that buried the Democratic ticket. Nevertheless, he made a creditable showing, having run 800 votes ahead of his ticket in the city of Dayton, and probably 1000 ahead in the districts, which is composed of Montgomery and Preble Counties. Two years ago the district went republican by approximately 1,400. If it had repeated that performance this year he should have been elected by several hundred majority. But the Soldiers' Home alone gave the Republicans 2,200 majority at the recent election, and Montgomery County gave Nash, Republican, for Governor, about 3,400, and Preble County added 500 to it. The year of our Lord, 1901, is not a good one for Democrats in this locality.

"Your old friend, Bob Braden, is well and flourishing."

Does Your Lamp Smoke?
That means uneven heat and danger of explosion.
Don't run any risk. Put a

Hydro-Safety Lamp

on your Incubator and Brooder and save oil, attention and avoid all danger. Water jacket keeps burner cool. Price, 75c. to \$2.70. Catalogue of all incubator supplies **FREE.**
L. R. OAKES, Mfr. No. 2, 6th St., Bloomington, Ind.

START THAT INCUBATOR. Eggs that will hatch, from heavy laying, high class Light Brahmas, \$2.50 per 50; \$5 per 100; \$9 per 200. Trap nests used for over two years.
PHILIP H. GEORGE, Braidwood, Illinois.

Choice CUT CLOVER

The best on the market, cut in one-eighth inch lengths and all long stems sifted out. The best and cheapest egg food you can buy. \$1.25 per 100 lbs.; \$5 per 500 lbs.; \$10.00 per 1,000 lbs.; \$20 per ton.
100 Red Belgian Hares, \$1 to \$2 each. 300 first-class White Wyandottes, yearlings and young stock, \$1 to \$2 each. Catalogue. Order at once.
C. A. STEVENS & CO., Box 7, Wilson, N. Y.

MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS.
These birds lay the largest and whitest of eggs, and have been bred twelve years for heavy layers. Farm raised, vigorous, handsome.
Prompt replies to inquiries. Moderate prices. Catalogue free. Satisfaction guaranteed.
MRS. GEO. E. MONROE, Box B, Dryden, N. Y.
Member Am. B. Minorca Club.

Chas. A. French, Sandypoint, Maine, writes: "The hen business is all right. My birds gave \$2.43 each on eggs for the last twelve months, with the most of their carcasses to realize on yet. 'The search of work is a thing of the past with me.' I am independent in a way. I don't have to be confronted with a lot of 'rules for employees,' most of which are holes for the employer to crawl out of in case of accident to life and limb."

* * *

On Thanksgiving Day President Roosevelt, like the late President McKinley, did not dine on Rhode Island turkey. The following from the Philadelphia *North American* is interesting:

At last there is a man in the White House who dares to acknowledge publicly, the superiority of Pennsylvania poultry. As Patrick Henry hurled defiance at the British monarch, so Theodore Roosevelt today threw this declaration in the teeth of the American people:

"Yes, I'll eat Pennsylvania turkey. Make the most of it."

Of course, it's the Thanksgiving Day turkey he was talking about. Indeed, that is the only turkey ever talked about at the White House.

There is another turkey there, soliciting the favor of being eaten by the President, Mrs. Roosevelt and the little Roosevelts, but the die is cast and the keystone bird will have the honor.

Naturally, the other turkey is from Rhode Island. What other commonwealth in the country would have the courage to go against Pennsylvania on this score but the impertinent little stretch of land which by some inscrutable decree of Providence was barely saved from becoming a part of the Atlantic Ocean?

Nevertheless, it must be admitted that heretofore the "bluff" of Rhode Island has worked, and Presidents have almost invariably eaten a Thanksgiving turkey furnished by Horace Vose, whoever he may be. But this time a Pennsylvania man clipped the wings of Vose's fowls,

\$2.00 for 100 lbs. Oyster Shells, 100 Grit, 50 lbs. Bowker's Animal Meal, 25 Eclipse Leg Bands. New circular. Sumner Johnson, Portland, Me.

Green Cut Clover

one-eighth inch lengths, no long stems. \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; \$2.60 per 200 lbs.; \$6.50 per 500 lbs. **Clover Meal 30c. higher per 100 lbs.** Discounts on large lots.

1000 HEAD CHOICE BREEDERS

\$1.50 Each. Pure White Wyandottes, Mammoth Pekin Ducks, Red Belgian Hares. Selected from 15,000 raised this season. Formula of our celebrated Niagara Poultry Food, \$1.00. **Poultry Supplies.** Circulars free. **NIAGARA FARM.**
W. R. CURTISS & CO., Box 2, Ransomville, N. Y.

200 EGGS

A YEAR

PER HEN.

The high price of all kinds of feed this season makes it necessary to get as large an egg yield as possible. My book "200 Eggs a Year Per Hen," based on actual experience, will tell you how to get largest returns with least trouble and cost. Price 50 cts. The number of eggs additional you will get from one hen in course of year after reading book, will more than pay for it. Circular describing book free.

EDGAR WARREN, Wolfboro, N. H.

A Few Good Buff Rocks,

Buff Wyandottes and S. C. Wh. Leghorns for sale. Some good Cockerels very reasonable. Write.
HENRY R. INGALLS, No. B, Nortonhill, N. Y.

and it is his that will be partaken of tomorrow. He is Charles E. Hoster, of Lancaster. His contribution has already been dressed and is ready for the oven. It weighs 32 pounds, while Vose's ill-starred donation tips the scales at only 30. Vose's turkey will have a turn at the White House table at some future day.

* * *

A. F. Cooper, of the Prairie State Incubator Co., Homer City, Pa., paid A FEW HENS a visit on his return from Long Island, where he visited Mrs. Howard Gould, who is preparing to inaugurate an up-to-date poultry plant. Mrs. Gould is quite enthusiastic on the poultry question, and the order she gave Mr. Cooper was one worth having. Mr. Cooper also furnished plans, etc., for a large plant to be erected in Hammononton by Dr. McFarland, a college professor.

* * *

C. L. & J. C. Welsh, Marlboro, Mass., write: "We have some late-hatched Buff Wyandottes that readers of A FEW HENS might be interested to know about. We set 54 eggs under four hens on the 3rd day of August. On the 25th they hatched 19 chickens, which we put with one hen in Welsh's Perfection Coop (now for sale) for about two weeks. Then we let them run at large. Every chicken lived. The weight of them on the 17th of November was sixty pounds. Two of the largest cockerels weighed four pounds each. The brood consisted of eleven pullets and eight cockerels."

[Pointers on Food and Feeding.—Continued.]

laid 554 eggs, weighing 11.94 pounds per 100. The fowls fed fresh ground meat and bone also increased more in weight, and were much healthier during the experiment, four of the others having died and being replaced by others. As this experiment was made with only one sample of meat meal, the results cannot be considered conclusive.

Some years ago the New York Cornell Station, in the effect of nitrogenous vs. carbonaceous food for poultry, reported observations on the different rations on the flavor of eggs. One lot of fowls was fed a mixture of wheat, shorts, cotton seed meal and skim milk; another lot cracked corn and corn dough. The former ration contained much more nitrogen than the latter. The hens fed corn laid fewer eggs than those fed the nitrogenous ration, but the eggs were larger. The eggs produced by the nitrogenous ration were of a disagreeable flavor and smell, had a small yolk, and did not keep well. The flesh of the poultry fed this ration, however, was the flatter, more succulent and tender than that of the fowls fed the carbonaceous ration.

W. C. MacFarlane, Hanford, California, sends us the following letter from Prof. M. E. Jaffa, of the Agricultural Department of the State University, in regard to the use of plump and shrunk wheat for poultry feed: "The question, 'Which is the better feed for laying hens, shrunk or whole wheat,' is one which has been

agitating a number of poultrymen in this State, and to intelligently answer it, two samples of wheat received from W. C. MacFarlane, of Hanford, have been analyzed with the following results:

	Shrunk	Plump
Moisture, per cent.....	8.30	9.80
Ash, per cent.....	2.34	2.00
Protein, per cent.....	17.10	11.70
Fiber, per cent.....	3.48	2.05
Starch, etc., per cent.....	66.78	72.65
Fat, per cent.....	2.00	1.80
Total.....	100.00	100.00
Fuel value in one pound (Calories).....	1709	1683

Poultry rations are usually too carbonaceous; that is, contains too much starchy matter, and not enough of the albuminoids so necessary for egg production. Consequently, the richer a food is in albuminoid, the more valuable it is to the poultry feeder. An examination of the above table shows two main differences in the result. In the plump wheat the percentage of

starch, etc., is considerably higher than the corresponding figure for the shrunk wheat; while the reverse is noted for the rating of protein, the latter sample being almost fifty per cent greater than that yielded by the former, as is seen by the figures 17.10 and 11.70, respectively. This fact alone is sufficient to warrant a feeder purchasing shrunk wheat in place of plump wheat as a food for laying hens. It is barely possible that the digestion coefficient for protein in the shrunk wheat, may not be as high as that for the plump, but this question we will settle at the earliest opportunity by a digestion experiment with our hens. It must not be forgotten, however, that the figure 11.70 for albuminoids in the plump wheat is a trifle below the average; and while another examination of two similar wheats would in all probability show the shrunk sample richer in nitrogen, there might not be a marked difference, as we have between the two lots under discussion."

You Never Saw The Like



You never saw another bone cutter cut so rapidly nor with such ease. You never saw another bone cutter produce food of such good quality; You never saw another bone cutter give such general satisfaction in every way, as does

MANN'S 1902 Model BONE CUTTER

New design, open hopper, enlarged table, new device to control feed. You can set it to suit any strength. Never clogs. The really successful bone cutter. Compare it with others and see for yourself.

It has an automatic feed. You turn the wheel and it does all the rest. You don't have to use one hand to manage the feed.

It has a self governing feed which adapts itself to the power operating it, making hard bones cut as easily as soft bones—in fact, you don't know whether the bones are hard or soft. With other machines you have smooth sailing one minute and hard tugging the next. The Mann's never stalls nor clogs.

Its self governing device is adaptable to any strength. You can set it to run as easy, as fast or as slow, to cut as coarse or as fine as you like. No other machine has this device.

Its special cutting device, its special hopper, allow none of the bone and none of the adhering meat or gristle to escape uncut. Others allow slivers of bone and hunks of gristle to work in between the cutter plate and the hopper, clog the machine, make turning hard, waste good material and endanger the lives of your fowls. The Mann's 1902 model cuts it all, and so makes more and better food from the same material than does any other machine.

SENT ON TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

No money asked for until you prove our guarantee on your own premises, that our 1902 model will cut all kinds of bone with adhering meat and gristle, easier and faster and in better shape than any other type of bone cutter. If you don't like it, send it back at our expense.

Our New Catalog explains the how and why, describing in detail the new features of our 1902 model. You'll be glad to get a copy—we'll be glad to send it. It is free for the asking.

F. W. MANN Co., Box 67, Milford, Mass.

Also Manufacturers of Granite Crystal Grit, Clover Cutters, Swinging Feed Trays, Ball Bearing Corn Shellers, etc.



Diseases—Remedy and Prevention.

This is the Time of Year When Neglect is Apt to Bring About Poultry Ailments—Prevention Should be the Order.

Feed for health.

Dry houses prevent roup.

Keep a watch of conditions.

Grit is a disease preventative.

Overfat is a diseased condition.

Disinfection kills disease germs.

Sour food causes bowel troubles.

Too much raw meat produces worms.

Don't forget that cleanliness is the best prevention.

Sulphur is one of the best methods of disinfecting.

An exclusive single grain diet will produce bowel disorders.

Fight lice during Winter and you will have less trouble with the pests during warm weather.

Listerine applied to frozen combs, gills and feet, will reduce inflammation and keep them from being sore.

For canker sores, or any eruption of the heads of fowls, *Farm Journal* recommends carbolated vaseline or cosmo-line.

Henry Hales, in *Poultry Monthly*, says all sick fowls and molting ones require a little attention. A good way is to have disinfecting powder in all dust baths.

Rev. C. D. Kressley gives the following as a successful tonic and condition powder, feeding it to forty chickens daily: One teaspoonful of ginger, one of red paint powder and one of sulphur.

The best medicine for poultry is good care, says *Commercial Poultry*. Cleanliness, light, warmth, dry houses, sound feed and pure water are better than the whole list of remedies. These are the "ounce of prevention" that saves the "pound of cure."

Commercial Poultry says chicken cholera is a very, very rare disease. Indigestion and liver trouble on account of improper feeding is not very uncommon. Do not think because the weather is cooler the lice have quit business. It does not take very many lice to absorb the profits of a flock.

It is said that ten drops of carbolic acid to a gallon of boiling water is good for indigestion or bowel trouble. A correspondent of *American Agriculturist* advises putting a pint of cracknels of lard into the water before the acid is added, and then mix with feed or bran and feed warm.

American Agriculturist says to get rid of mites in hen house, spray, or throw on with a cup, strong brine. If used with a good spray pump, once a month is enough to keep rid of mites. Be sure that every crack and crevice, and every inch of surface in hen house, in nests and perches, have a good dose of salt water strong enough to hold up an egg. If the brine is quite warm it takes less as it sticks better.

Dr. P. T. Woods says a good liquid lice killer can be made by dissolving in ordinary kerosene or coal oil, all it will take up of crude naphthaline flakes. The solution is an excellent disinfectant for use about poultry

houses, as well as a lice killer. Used on the dropping boards and roosts, it will destroy and prevent red mites, and kill disease germs and seeds of worms and other parasite.

This "cholera" cure was published by the *Orange Judd Farmer*: "To cure and keep cholera away from chickens, clean their drinking vessels every morning, and fill with fresh, cold water, in which has been stirred one heaping teaspoonful of red or brown umber to three gallons of water. Clean the hen house at least twice a week, and sprinkle copperas under perches, also springle it in the roosting boxes for the little chickens."

Farm Journal says flavus in poultry is a disease produced by a minute parasitic fungus attacking the comb, wattles and neck, causing the feathers of the latter to fall out. A single diseased bird contaminates a whole flock. All feathers become erect, dry, fall out, leaving skin covered with gray crusts. Soften scab with glycerine. Remove with castile soap and warm water, and then apply a solution of one part creoline and thirty parts of water.

The *Feather* says no one can afford to keep sick fowls unless they be very valuable specimens, and even then the chances of recovery or a return to usefulness at least, are very slim. When allowed to run about they will spread their disease among the balance of the flock. When placed alone for treatment, the time and money expended for nostrums to cure them are beyond the value of the fowl. Time, money and anxiety would be better saved by killing the ailing one. Then there is no danger of the trouble spreading

into the young stock, nor will there be any danger in the future of eating one of its young whose carcass may be infested by disease.

Chas. H. Ward, in *Farm-Poultry*, referring to charcoal and ammonia, says charcoal consists almost entirely of carbon, and is prepared by heating wood so as to expel all the gaseous matter it contains. Ammonia 17 equals nitrogen 14 plus hydrogen 3E. NH₃—a gaseous compound alkaline like potassa, and is often termed spirits of hartshorn. If charcoal has been properly treated it would be next to impossible for it to contain enough ammonia to injure animal life. Any impurities charcoal might contain would be more likely absorbed through atmospheric conditions. I would have no hesitancy in using any charcoal which was clean and free from dust.

The *American Stock-Keeper* says: "Farmers and poultrymen who have had much experience with poultry know how unsatisfactory it is to doctor fowls that are sick. It is a task as unthankful as it is generally unsuccessful. If the hen is a valuable one, and has been pretty sick with some of the well-known diseases, and is finally cured, she never will be what she was before her sickness. In order to make the shortest cut in the business, the axe is often brought into use as the safest, and perhaps, the best way to cure many fowls. In the first place, everything should be done that can be to prevent disease, and when that is done the poultryman has done about all he can do."

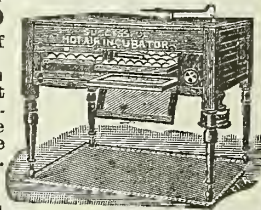
Sulphur is an excellent disinfectant when in the poultry house; but as

IT TAKES FIVE CATALOGUES

printed in five different languages to tell the people of the many points of superiority of our

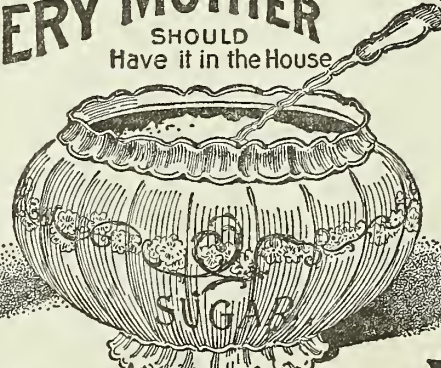
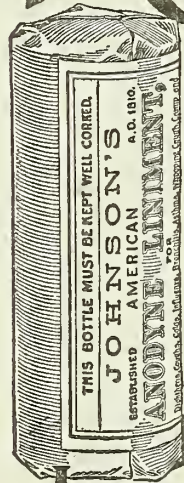
SUCCESSFUL Incubators & Brooders. One 200 egg machine will hatch more chicks than 20 steady old hens each time it is filled with eggs. They will be stronger, more healthy chicks, too. These machines will do for you just what they have done for thousands of others. Write for 158 page Catalog enclosing 6c to pay postage. We ship machines and handle correspondence for the East from our new house in Buffalo. Write nearest office.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR COMPANY,
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THE COMBINATION THAT CURES

EVERY MOTHER
SHOULD
Have it in the House



Colds
Croup
Coughs
Cramps
Cholera
Chills
Colic.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

Dropped on sugar it is pleasant to take to cure many common ills, Internal and External. Price 25 and 50c. Book Treatment of Disease sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

sulphur melts and smothers the flame it is difficult to burn it satisfactorily, says *American Poultry Advocate*. One way to do so is to dissolve one-half pint of pine tar and one-half pint of turpentine in one gallon of kerosene in open vessel. Soak in this solution large corn cobs until they are well saturated. Then take them from the solution and dust on them all the powdered sulphur that will stick to them. Use nails or pieces of wire, and insert the pointed ends into the larger ends of the cob, and then stick them on the floor. Remove all the combustible matter from the poultry house, permitting the fumes to enter every crack and crevice, all over the surface, and the lice will be destroyed. This should be done once a month in warm weather.

Notes in Passing.

News in the Market Poultry World—Hints that May be of Value—Paragraphs from Our Exchanges.

In verse and prose the people sing
The praises of the hen;
Whereas the duck, which also lays,
Gets no applause from men.
The reason though is quickly found—
There's only one surmise;
The duck, when having laid an egg,
Don't cack and advertise.
—A. K. Yerkes, in *Exchange*.

Never begin with scrub stock.
Dreamers die young in the business.
The lazy man loses money with hens.
Thoroughbred fowls for thoroughbred men.
Every neglect in poultry raising has its cost.
Market the surplus cockerels as soon as possible.
The poultry business is not adapted to sluggards.
The poultry business is no "cinch" for a lazy man.
Don't trust the hired man to look after the poultry.
Side-track care means a switched-off profit with poultry.
Industry in the poultry is the true basis of the poultry industry.
Rural New Yorker says the rooster sends his invoice through his bill.
The shiftless poulturer often sells the "hen that lays the golden egg."
There should be more brooms worn out in the poultry yard than there is.
The trials and tribulations of the man that keeps flocks of 100 will be many.
Farm Journal says even a cross-eyed man ought to look misfortune squarely in the face.
Be kind and gentle with the poultry.
Tame fowls are more profitable than "scary" ones.
Poultry culture is made up of a chain of little things, one link out of place makes a bad kink in the whole chain.
Commercial Poultry says it has yet to find a case of failure in the poultry business that was not due to carelessness.
Poultry shows are a good school, provided one is willing to learn. A prejudiced man cannot read between the lines.
Poultry keeping is a business made up of little details. It is not the business

for the careless or dilatory man to engage in.

The poultry raiser who is constantly complaining about "bad luck," is advertising the fact that his methods are at fault.

Poultry keeping is not a get-rich-quick business. It is real business requiring careful attention and patience that can wait for results.

Never omit to keep a record of the product of the poultry yards. A showing of what is done there is sure to make converts to poultry keeping.

Mrs. Ida Tillotson says: "If a hen's eyes are bright and her comb is tremulous and red, and her movements quick, then she is not past her usefulness."

Take pride in having clean, nice quarters for your flocks, and keeping nothing but pure bred fowls will greatly add to your pride, satisfaction and profit.

More than one-half the failures that occur among those who undertake the poultry business are brought about from the want of a definite aim at the outset.

Poultry Farmer says: "Above the door of every poultry house should be written this motto: 'Utility is the science and beauty, the art of poultry raising.'"

P. W. Sheppard says it don't pay to build too expensive houses for the fowls. They need well-made houses that are warm, dry, and admit plenty of sunlight.

Poultry raising is a compound and very complex work, yet everything is easily straightened out and moved along smoothly if proper attention is given it, says *Poultry Standard*.

Poultry manure contains in the fresh stage about 60 per cent water, 1 to 1.5 per cent nitrogen, 0.50 to 0.75 per cent each potash and phosphoric acid, and is worth from \$4 to \$6 per ton.

Poultry Keeper advises to not venture too largely in the poultry business at first, as one can easily lose all if he does not know how to manage. Begin with a few and gradually increase.

If a flock is kept properly, there should be no odor in the poultry house. If an odor is perceptible, it means that there is too much filth, and the house needs cleaning. Disinfect everything at once.

Bad luck investigated will invariably prove to be wrong management, says *Western Poultry News*. Good luck and proper management are very intimate acquaintances, in fact, they are veritable twins.

There are very few poultry raisers who know whether their stock affords them a profit or not, says *Texas Farm and Ranch*. The only way to know is to keep a careful account of every item of cost and every cent's worth of the products.

Farm and Ranch says eggs and milk are two of the most valuable food products in nature, not only as luxuries, as they surely are; but for their intrinsic value as nutrition. They are equally good mixed or unmixed, and are the chief elements in the richest dainties of the table.

On many farms the poultry become a nuisance; the farmer is to blame, however, not the poultry, says *Baltimore Sun*. Give the poultry a chance to show what they can do by giving them a good, dry, warm house in winter,

HAVEN'T SOLD all my White Rocks yet. They're going. H. D. Hopkins, Montpelier, Vt.

LOOK HERE! Young stock. Best strains Buff Wyandottes, Rose Comb Buff Leghorns, \$1.00 up. Write wants. Can please you. Leonard A. Waltman, Laddsburg, Bradford Co., Pa.

ADVANCE TRAP NEST

Patented. Is guaranteed to work longer in a pen, where there is litter, than any other without cleaning Circular. W. DARLING, South Setauket, L. I., N. Y.

S. C. White Leghorns,

Bred for eggs. Eggs and stock for sale. Large, vigorous, farm raised cockerels a specialty. W. M. VREELAND, Rocky Hill, N. J.

White Wyandottes

Improve your flock with one of my farm raised, bred for business cockerels. Birds ready October 1st. NATHAN WEST, Cobalt, Conn.

The Cyphers Incubators



Are the world's standard hatching machines. They are in use in twenty Agricultural Colleges and Schools in the United States and Canada.

They are self-regulating, self-ventilating and need no added moisture.

We are shipping them to every country where poultry is grown.

For proof of their good qualities send ten cents in stamps for our 224-page book, No 29, entitled "Profitable Poultry Keeping in All Its Branches."

A Poultry Supply Catalogue free to any address.

THE CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.,

Chicago, Ill.,
325 Dearborn St.

Buffalo, N. Y.,
Factory and Home Office.
Cor. Court and Wilkeson Sts.

Boston, Mass.,
34 Merchants Row.

New York City,
8 Park Place.

and provide a varied diet. Then you may gather eggs in Winter to sell when they bring paying prices.

The most experienced poultrymen have yet much to learn. There are today men working hard to discover many points in poultry keeping who would give a thousand dollars for what the novice will ask for with a two-cent stamp, says *American Stock-Keeper*. Yet every week the attempt is made to give the desired information.

The farmer who decries pure bred poultry plainly proclaims that he is a "rut" farmer. His complaints prove that he is well informed, and that he condemns what thousands of progressive, intelligent farmers are making a source of constant money-bringing on their farms. Prejudice is a rank stumbling block in any calling, says Geo. O. Brown, in *Baltimore Sun*.

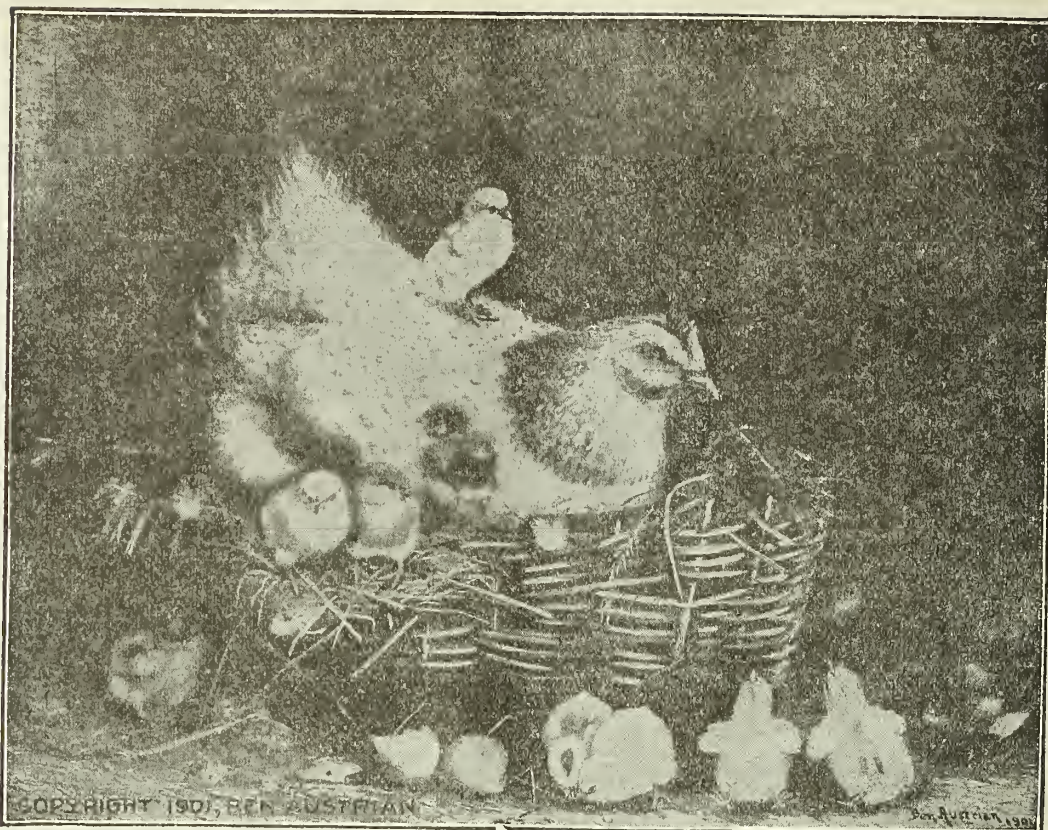
Remember it is not the breed, but the breeder, that must bring success, says *Commercial Poultry*. There is no guesswork, no happy-go-lucky methods with the successful breeder, no trying this plan this year and another next, but always work on the same line, and the result is most satisfactory. The man who thinks, then works on that thought, generally succeeds; while the man who depends entirely upon his hands more often makes a failure.

The poultry Show Season is at hand. All utility breeders should visit at least one show each season and see the varieties at their best—not so much fine feathers as fine forms and practical characteristics. Then, too, a study of the incubators, brooders, and other appliances, will be well worth the expense of the trip. Make up your mind to attend at least one show.

The man who takes hold of poultry on the farm will find more money in it then he at first supposed. Whenever money is slow the hens keep to work daily, bringing in the cash, says *Michigan Poultry Breeder*. One must wait a whole year to secure a crop, and it takes a calf or a colt several years to reach the market, but the old hen pays her dues nearly every day and does not keep you waiting.

Poultry raising is a business that seems to be the resort of all those who wish to venture outside of their regular avocations, under the delusive supposition that "anybody can raise chickens," says *American Stock-Keeper*. Yet, strange to say, it is a business that is so complicated, and depends upon so many contingencies, as to render it important that one should be well and fully experienced before making any investment in that direction.

A correspondent in *American Agriculturist* very truthfully says: "Now that the Winter season is rapidly approaching, we should look around us and see what improvements are necessary to the comfort of our fowls during the days when eggs demand the highest price. Unless the Winter quarters are warm and sunny, with sanitary surroundings, we cannot expect a very large egg yield, no matter how particular we may be regarding the bill of fare."



"HEN AND CHICKS."

A Great Picture on a Great Book about a Great Machine.

We produce in a half-tone herewith, an oil painting which many competent judges pronounce the greatest poultry painting which has appeared in the last decade. It is Mr. Ben Austrian's \$2,500 "Hen and Chicks" picture, secured by Humphrey & Sons for reproduction on the cover of their new bone cutter catalogue. This picture when exhibited in the East, attracted universal attention, and is now on the way to Berlin, where it will be shown this winter in the German exhibitions. Humphrey & Sons may well consider themselves extremely fortunate in securing so valuable and so attractive a painting for their books. It is reproduced in the exact colors of the original, and is a fitting setting for an extremely interesting catalogue. Like the Humphrey book of last year, it contains in addition to much valuable matter on the care and treatment of fowls, for money-bringing results, a set of blanks for keeping a record for a year of every transaction in the poultry yard. Of course, considerable space is devoted to the open hopper Humphrey Green Bone and Veg-

The New York *Produce Review* says that during the last twelve months the total shipment of poultry and eggs from Missouri has been \$12,571,467.83. This is an increase of almost \$500,000 over the previous year. The State Labor Bureau has made some comparisons with these figures as a basis. Aggregating the shipments of wheat, corn,

etable Cutter, the machine in which so short a time has leapt to such great popularity among poultry keepers all over the country. We attribute the success of the Humphrey largely to its extreme simplicity; it has practically only three working parts, the cutter head which carries the knives, the pivot wing which holds the bone in position, and the open hopper in which the bone is placed for cutting. This hopper is really an "open hopper" (a term originated by Mr. Humphrey). There are no partitions nor screws nor apartments in it, consequently you don't have to chop the bone into little pieces before you begin cutting. The machine is ready to cut when you are ready, and as the operator controls the feed, she can cut as fast or as slow as she likes. We say "she" because the Humphrey turns so easily that in a majority of cases it is used by the women of the family. It is backed by a guarantee to cut more bone in better condition, in less time and with less labor, than any other bone cutter, or the purchaser's money is refunded. Isn't that a fair proposition? We know that every reader of A FEW HENS will be interested in this catalogue, and we know it means money if you buy a Humphrey. Send for a book. Address, Humphrey & Sons, Joliet, Illinois.

oats, flax seed, rye, barley, timothy seed, clover seed, millet seed, cane seed, castor beans, broom corn, hay, straw and apples, and the Missouri hen beats the aggregation \$75,000.

Editor Atherton says the most important duty for the poultryman, whether he breeds high-class fowls or caters to the food market, is the selection of

The Best Work

can be done only by a good machine—the best machine. We feel certain that if you examine the

Marilla

Incubators and Brooders

(Hot Water or Hot Air,)

you will be convinced that they will give you better satisfaction than any other machines made. We sell them with that guarantee. Your money back if you want it. They have a regulator that regulates and you don't have to adjust it every other day. Send 4 cents postage for fine catalogue. It will interest you.

Marilla Incubator Company, Box 13, Rose Hill, N. Y.




breeding stock. Some fanciers do not give the attention to the selection of breeders it absolutely demands, and not a few show carelessness and indifference about changing males, even after one or two seasons of poor latches at home and elsewhere. Too much care and nice judgment cannot be exercised in selecting, not only the most perfect specimens in standard points, but also the most perfect in physical qualities.

James Dryden, the well-known experimenter with poultry, says the fact that industry and intelligence are absolutely necessary to success, forms the chief discouraging factor in the business. On the other hand, if these two attributes were not necessary, would not the poultry business soon cease to be a business, and run itself, without the expenditure of any brain matter? No business can run itself, and no business that requires any management whatever can flourish without a careful guiding hand. The successful poultryman must work hard and keep his eye open to every phase of the business-end of his work. Having done this his returns are good.

Elgar P. Howard, Brockton, Mass., has invented an appliance to keep roosters from crowing in the early morning, and it is said to work like a charm. It is called the Brockton 'Anti-crower.' The device is fastened to the bill of the rooster at night by a simple clasp, which does not interfere in any way with the respiration. When the chanicleer rises before dawn, throws back his head and attempts to wake himself and everybody else by uttering a clarion note, the device restrains his ambitious plans, and not until his owner sees fit to remove the clasp will



The rapid growth of the Des Moines Incubator Company has made necessary the opening of an eastern house at Buffalo, N. Y. The accompanying illustration shows the eastern home of the well known Successful Incubators and Brooders. All shipments on eastern orders are now made from the Buffalo warehouse, at a saving of time and expense to the purchaser. The management of this branch house is in the competent hands of Mr. W. C. Denny, formerly of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Denny is one of the best known fanciers and practical poultrymen in the country, and is an expert in all matters pertaining to artificial incubation. The operations of the Des Moines Incubator Company have, for several years, been international in extent, and this new departure is simply in line with the expansion of the business of this institution. Eastern customers are requested by the company to address their correspondence to Des Moines Incubator Company, Box 423, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. 191 egg-strain. Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 for 13; \$4.00 for 100. Satisfaction guaranteed, E. O. SCHAAF, Box 121, Woodbury, N. J.

Our Market Report.

An Accurate Account of the Highest, Lowest and Average Prices for the Best Market Stock, Paid During the Month of November—Goods Not up to the Standard Received Proportionately Less.

NEW YORK.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Fresh eggs.....	30	28	29
Fowls, dressed.....	9 1-2	9	9 1-4
Spring ducks, dressed....	11	10	10 1-2
Old Roosters, dressed.....	6	5 1-2	5 3-4
Fowls, live.....	10 1-2	9 1-2	10
Roosters, live.....	5 1-2	5	5 1-4
Spring Chickens, live.....	8 1-2	7 1-2	8
Turkeys, live.....	9	8	8 1-2
Ducks, live, pair.....	.60	.50	.55
Geese, live, pair.....	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$1.12 1-2

PHILADELPHIA.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Fresh Eggs.....	30	27	28 1-2
Hens, live.....	9 1-2	8 1-2	9
Hens, dressed.....	10 1-2	9 1-2	10
Old Roosters, live.....	6 1-2	5	5 3-4
Old Roosters, dressed.....	7 1-2	7	7 1-4
Western Sp'g Chickens, live	9 1-2	8 1-2	9
Fancy roasting Chickens..	13	11	12

BOSTON.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Eggs, nearby and Cape	35	32	33 1-2
Chickens, dressed.....	15	12	13 1-2
Fowls, dressed.....	12	10	11
Roosters, dressed.....	7 1-2	7	7 1-4
Turkeys, old.....	15	11	13
Live Chickens.....	9	8	8 1-2
Live fowls.....	9	8	8 1-2

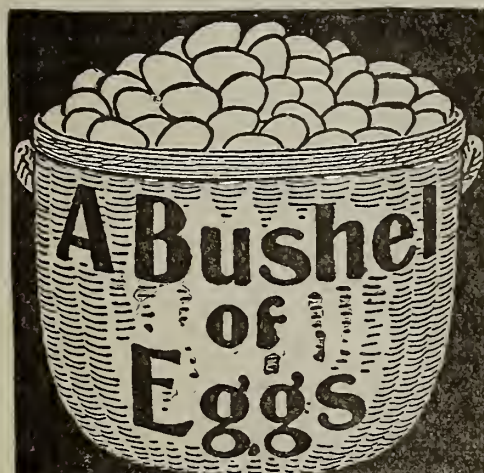
CHICAGO.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Eggs, fresh.....	24	18	21
Chickens, hens, alive.....	7	7	7
Spring Chickens, live,....	7 1-2	7	7 1-4
Roosters, live.....	5	5	5
Ducks, live, old.....	7 1-2	7	7 1-4
Turkey hens, live.....	8 1-2	6 1-2	7 1-2
Turkey hens, live, young	9	9	9
Turkey gobblers, live.....	7	6	6 1-2

ARATOMA FARM

Katonah. (Westchester Co.) New York.

We have at all times Choice Stock for sale. Also Eggs for Hatching. Write us your wants.



In the fall and winter is worth a barrel in hot weather. There's a way that never fails to fetch eggs when they're wanted, and that is to feed, once a day, in a warm mash

Sheridan's CONDITION Powder

It helps the older hens, makes pullets early layers, makes glossy plumage on prize winners. If you can't get it we send one package, 25 cts.; five, \$1. 2-lb. can, \$1.20; six for \$5. Ex. paid. Sample poultry paper free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Feed for Eggs.

The following method of feeding is based upon experience:—Every morning feed early a warm mash, made as directed below. Every noon feed whole oats, barley or buckwheat. Every night feed whole wheat—corn when very cold. The cooked mash should be made as follows:—Mix thoroughly (while dry), in a barrel or box, equal parts of corn meal, shorts, wheat middlings and ground oats. Take two quarts of this dry mixture, add to it one quart of well cooked vegetables, such as potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, table and kitchen scraps; add a little salt for seasoning. To the whole, in a pail, add three heaping teaspoonfuls of SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER; then with boiling hot water mix the whole into a mash until the dry meal is well scalded. Do not have it sloppy, but a crumbly, well cooked mash. Feed while the mash is warm. The above is enough for 30 to 40 hens, unless of large Asiatic breeds.

OUR BROWN EGG

strain Stay White and Buff Wyandottes, Red R. I. Reds, Mammoth Pekin Ducks. 14 years line bred. Have vigor, correct shape, size, color. Prolific year-round layers, bred to win. Pedigreed by trap nests. Manchester, N. H., 1900-'01, my W. Wys. won 1st, 3d pens; 1st, 2d, 3d cocks; (tied 1st) and won 2d, 3d, 4th hens; 1st, 2d, 3d eggs; 11 specials. Buffs, 3d pen. R. I. Reds, 2d pen; 2d eggs. P. Ducks, 1st pr. Scored 92 to 95 each. Farm raised stock for sale. Established 1887.

C. E. DAVIS, Warner, N. H.

his vocal organs give utterance to his feelings. The inventor hopes to raise a race of non-crowing fowls by means of this device.

Here is good common sense by the *Stock-Keeper*: "Constitutional vigor is the natural inheritance of all fowls not enfeebled by injudicious breeding. Constitutional vigor can be maintained and brought about by choosing the strongest, healthiest and hardiest of the stock for breeders every Spring, and by killing off the weak and sickly ones in the Fall. The introduction of fresh blood frequently not only keeps up the stamina, health and vigor of stock, but it also enables them to resist sickness and sudden changes of weather much better than fowls closely and continuously inbred, or fowls not bred to any degree of constitutional excellence, or selected for establishing any permanent quality."

Don't wait until a change in the weather compels you to make any needed repairs to put the poultry house in good Winter condition. Be ready for emergencies, says Geo. O. Brown. Unexpected weather in the Fall sometimes catches the negligent poultry keeper with houses sadly needing repairs. Consequence, a lot of sick, rousy poultry and a serious loss. Don't take unnecessary chances. Give the house interior a good coat of whitewash in the Fall. Let the fowls go into nice clean Winter quarters. Daily attention will keep the premises in good condition, and the very satisfaction of knowing that they are so should be sufficient reward for any so-called extra trouble. Such attending, however, pays in many ways.

90 Varieties Choice Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons and Belgian Hares. Incubator Eggs \$40.00 per 1,000. Always Choice Stock to offer. All described in our colored descriptive 60-page book, and mailed for 10 cents. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

Get Your Moneys Worth

All sold out but two pair each R. and S. C. R. I. Reds, \$3.00 per pair. 25 R. C. B. Leghorns, 12 R. C. W. Leghorns. Sell cheap. A few White Wyandotte cockerels, 75 cents to \$1.50 each.

A. H. GERMOND, Stanfordsville, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE

COCKERELS, Hawkins strain. Standard bred from heavy layers, from \$1.50 up. Trap nests used. J. S. PAIGE, Athol, Mass.

WANTED.

Situation on large, up-to-date poultry farm by single man. Or will run one on shares. Seven years' experience. Reference given if required.

W. DARLING, South Setauket, L. I., N. Y.

Buff Orpingtons,

Buff Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas—fine birds,—and very White Wyandottes. Young stock for sale and eggs in season, at moderate prices. Address, MRS. A. P. ELLIOT, South Hadley, Mass.

Green Cut Bone.

We have a capacity of putting out 1000 pounds a week. Guaranteed fresh and strictly first-class. Graded price list: 10 lb. box, 75c.; 20 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$4.00, f. o. b. Orders promptly filled. BURRELL BROTHERS, Butchers, 18 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Maine Farmer "hit the nail on the head" in the following: "No one for a moment will think of questioning the importance or necessity of recognizing the power of heredity. Quality is only maintained by intelligent breeding on systematic lines. All this is and must be admitted. At the same time there is demanded today in all lines, and among all classes, the standard of utility. To this supreme test all classes of stock, all products, must be brought. Nothing else will suffice, nothing else will endure. No matter how choice the breeding, unless backed by utility, unless the animal will reproduce what will be of equal or greater value than itself, or yield a net profit to its owner, over and above the cost of keep, its breeding is worth no more than that of the meanest scrub. Utility alone can settle the value of blood. There may be danger that the craze may be carried too far, but at present there are no evidences of this, until the standard of production is greatly increased and the prepotency of breeding stock more firmly established. Before the fact of utility is fixed, it will be necessary for breeders to make certain that each and every animal is being so cared for that it can do the best of which it is capable. Many a flock of hens condemned by the breeder would pay a good profit if given the opportunity. Utility covers the breeder as well as the breed."

People We Know.

Facts and News Gleaned Especially for A FEW HENS About People We Know.

We are in receipt of the Sure Hatch Incubator Company's Fifth Annual Catalogue. It is a book of some 166 pages, over 200 illustrations, and contains a vast amount of poultry information, plans for poultry houses, yards, etc., chapters on practical poultry raising, and how to make money on a small investment, etc. Look up their ad. and write them, and mention that you saw their ad. in this paper.

American Incubators Abroad.

A great deal is said these days about the expansion of American trade, and everyone who has studied the figures showing the growth in American exports, has been astonished at its magnitude. American incubator manufacturers have not been behind other lines in this respect. This is especially true of the Prairie State Incubator Company, of Homer City, Pa., which has extended its trade to all parts of the world, sending shipment after shipment to distributing points in Europe, Australia, South America and South Africa, besides sending many smaller lots of one or two machines to individual poultrymen in the same countries. Since the first of August, of this year, their foreign demand has been especially heavy, and many car-load shipments have been made from Homer City. The new catalogue of the Prairie State Incubator Company is now on the press, and by-the-way, we understand it to be the handsomest book ever printed by an incubator company. It will contain good illustrations showing some of these shipments. These, however, are only a few of the hundreds of fine pictures in this handsome book, which will be sent free to all of our readers who request it. Ask for the 1902 catalogue, and copy will be sent as soon as it is off the press. We advise your sending in your name at once. Address, The Prairie State Incubator Co., Homer City, Pa.

Central Poultry Yards, WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Brown egg strain. \$1.25 per sitting of 15. Box 633, Hammonitou, N. J., CHAS. K. NELSON, Prop.

HANAFORD'S Wachusett Strain White Wyandottes and R. I. Reds.

200 Breeding Cockerels at low prices. Correspond with me before purchasing elsewhere. Remember our pullets have records of 50 eggs in 53 consecutive days. 125 eggs five winter months.

219 EGGS PER YEAR.

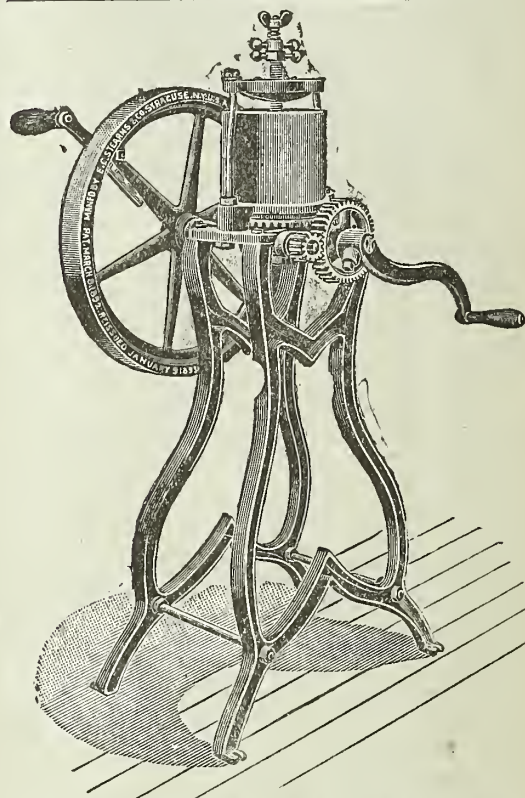
If you wish to make money, can you improve your stock in any better way than by purchasing one of our large, vigorous, free range, farm grown cockerels?

FRED. A. HANAFORD, Alder Brook Poultry Farm, South Lancaster, Mass.

N. B. Two fine Buff Wyandotte Cockerels at \$2.50 and \$3.50 each. Fine shape, color and undercolor. Worth more money, but can't use them without inbreeding. First money orders take them.

CIRCUMSTANCES

makes it necessary to sacrifice my entire stock of thoroughbred poultry. I have about 250 head of Hawkins Barred Rocks and Duston White Wyandottes, which must be disposed of at once. Also two Incubators, Brooders, Mann Bone Cutter, Peep-o-Day Portable House, Chicken Houses, Yards, Netting, etc. Write for particulars, stating wants. G. D. ELMER, Erving, Mass.



The season is rapidly approaching when every egg a hen can lay will find a ready market at a good price, and it is to the interest of every man who owns a flock of chickens, to see that they are fed from this time, food that will produce those eggs. We think it practically a settled conclusion in the minds of practical poultrymen everywhere, that green food is the food that best answers the purpose. In this connection we want to call your attention to the No. 7 Ball Bearing Bone Cutter, made by E. C. Stearns & Co., Syracuse, N. Y. It has a hopper five inches in diameter, and large enough to take in knuckle joints without reducing them with an axe. It is equipped with a heavy balance wheel on one shaft, and a long crank on the opposite end of the other shaft; the two shafts being connected by heavy gears of such construction that it back-gears the bone cutter three to one, and by this construction the operator is able, by using the long crank in turning, to run the balance wheel at such speed that it requires little effort to run the machine, even when cutting the hardest bone, as the momentum of the balance wheel easily carries the cutter head through any unusually hard substances that it strikes, and with the combination of ball-bearings in this machine with the back-gearing above described, makes this without a question of doubt, the easiest running bone cutter, as well as the fastest cutting and most satisfactory machine of its character in all respects that can be secured. Don't fail to get one of the new catalogues sent out by this Company. They will gladly send you one free, if you will write and send your name.